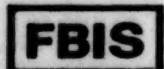


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**11 February 1985**

# **China Report**

**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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11 February 1985

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT TO PUBLISH CHINESE NOVEL--Moscow, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and China today exchanged a note on joint publication of an early edition of one of the most noted Chinese classic novels "A Dream of Red Mansions." Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng and V. A. Slastenenko, vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for publishing, printing and book trade, exchanged the note here this morning. The Institute of Orientology under the Soviet Academy of Sciences keeps in its Leningrad Branch the manuscript of the early edition written in the mid-18th century. The novel portrays the rise and fall of the house of Jia, a family of Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) nobles, to show the impending doom of the decadent feudal system at that time. The Institute of Orientology and the Institute of "A Dream of Red Mansions" under the Chinese Cultural Ministry will each write a preface before the book is published by Zhonghua Book Company, a Chinese publisher of classics. It will be photo-mechanically printed. Both welcomed such cooperation in publishing and printing and hoped for further development of cultural exchanges. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 16 Jan 85 OW]

OUTGOING ENVOY MEETS VICE PREMIER--Moscow, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Yang Zhouzheng, outgoing Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union. Present at the occasion were the head of the foreign liaison bureau of the State Committee and a counsellor from the Chinese Embassy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/097



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC TO CONTINUE AID TO CAMBODIA, SAYS SPOKESMAN

OW160820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 16 Jan 85

["China Will Continue Assistance to Patriotic Kampuchean Armed Forces, Says Foreign Ministry Spokesman"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China would continue to give assistance to the patriotic armed forces of Kampuchea.

Speaking at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon, he said: "In line with its consistent position of supporting various patriotic armed forces of Kampuchea in their resistance against Vietnam, the Chinese Government will continue to give them assistance to the best of its ability."

The spokesman made this statement in answering question about China's assistance to Kampuchean armed forces when Vietnamese troops attacked them recently.

Referring to the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the spokesman said that over the past few months, the Vietnamese authorities while attacking along Kampuchean-Thai border and intruding into Thailand, "have also intensified armed provocations against China along Sino-Vietnamese border."

Since the New Year's day, he went on, Vietnamese troops had stepped up provocative activities of intruding into, harassing and bombarding Chinese border areas.

Late in the night of January 14 and early on the morning of January 15, Vietnamese troops attacked Lao Shan area in Yunnan Province of China.

Under such circumstances, he said, "Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defense to give the invaders a due punishment."

He stated: "Our principle has always been: 'We will not attack until we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack.'"

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SPOKESMAN ON CONTINUED PRC AID TO CAMBODIA

OW170743 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] In answering newsmen's questions at a news conference in Beijing today about China's view on the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border since New Year's day, the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Press Department said: Over the past few months, the Vietnamese authorities, while launching attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border and mounting incursions into Thailand, have also intensified armed provocations against China along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Since New Year's day, Vietnamese troops have further stepped up provocative activities of intruding into, harassing, and bombarding Chinese border areas. On 14 and 15 January, Vietnamese troops again attacked the Laoshan area of China's Yunnan Province. Under such circumstances, Chinese frontier guards were compelled to fight back in self-defense to duly punish the invaders. Our unchanged principle has always been: We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counterattack.

On the question of China's assistance to the patriotic Cambodian armed forces, the spokesman said: In line with its consistent stance of supporting various patriotic armed forces of Cambodia in their resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors, the Chinese Government will continue to provide aid to them to the best of its ability.

CSO: 4209/179

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING VIETNAMESE BROADCAST ON SRV ARMED PROVOCATIONS

OW161355 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Vietnamese troops launched repeated attacks on the Laoshan area of Malip County in China's Yunnan Province under the cover of artillery fire on 14 and 15 January. This is a new serious armed provocation evoked by the Vietnamese troops against the Chinese border. The Chinese border guards were forced to return fire.

On 15 January, Chinese frontier guards in the Laoshan area turned back repeated Vietnamese attacks. By 1900, all the invaders were expelled, with a number of Vietnamese troops killed or wounded.

Vietnamese troops have increased their armed provocations against the Chinese border area since December last year. From the end of 1984 to 10 January 1985, Vietnamese troops fired more than 20,000 shells on the border area in Malipo County, Yunnan Province.

On 21 December, Vietnamese troops, under the cover of artillery fire, sent out two battalions to launch, one after another, a total of eight attacks on the Laoshan area.

On the morning of 28 December, as Wu Shengmin, a peasant of Malibao Village in Malipo County, was on his way to a country fair, was hit and wounded by Vietnamese armed personnel who had sneaked into Chinese territory. His horse and property were also seized by the Vietnamese.

Since 1 January this year, Vietnamese troops twice shelled civilian houses in the Changtian and Malin villages of Malipo County with large-caliber artillery fire.

In the past 20 some days, Vietnamese troops launched more than 30 attacks of different sizes on the Laoshan area.

Along the Guangxi border, Vietnamese armed personnel launched repeated attacks on Chinese border sentries and frontier inspection stations. They also killed and disnapped civilians who were working peacefully in that area.

At 0800 on the morning of 10 January, as over 20 civilians gathered on the Chinese side of the border in Yougi township in Pingxiang City to conduct a country fair, they were ambushed and attacked by Vietnamese troops. One young person was killed and another wounded. After that, the Vietnamese troops also kidnapped four Chinese border inhabitants who were rescuing the wounded person.

On the morning of 9 January, 12 Chinese peasants from Shulong area in Daxin County carrying goods were ambushed by Vietnamese troops while they were on their way to trade with Vietnamese peasants along the border at the latter's request. Six Chinese inhabitants were killed and one wounded in the incident.

CSO: 4209/179



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA DESCRIBES SRV ATTACKS SINCE LAST NOVEMBER

OW231353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--In the past 2 months and more, the Vietnamese troops have intensified their military provocations and armed incursions in China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas. However, the Vietnamese authorities have set the propaganda machine in motion, fabricated lies, and tried one thousand and one ways to attack China in order to hoodwink the world public opinion.

Incomplete statistics compiled by the department concerned show that since November 1984 the Vietnamese troops fired more than 137,000 shells of various calibers and launched more than 40 raids on China. They also dispatched spies and agents to sneak into the Chinese territory to carry out harassment and sabotage activities on dozens of occasions, killing and wounding several hundred Chinese border guards, militiamen, and border inhabitants, and kidnapping eight border inhabitants.

The department concerned told a XINHUA reporter that the armed provocations carried out by the Vietnamese troops against the Chinese border can be summed up in the following three categories:

1. Launch military attacks, raid Chinese territory. Since November 1984, the Vietnamese troops have uninterruptedly shelled Laoshan and other areas in China's Yunnan Province on a large scale, and fired more than 100,000 shells of various types. They carried out raids and attacks on the platoon, company, or battalion scale in an attempt to occupy Chinese territory. They met with head-on counterattacks by the Chinese frontier forces. Over the past few days, under the smokescreen of the "spring festival cease-fire", the Vietnamese troops have intensified their efforts in launching new military attacks on the Laoshan area. They fired several thousand or even 10,000 shells at the Laoshan area every day, and launched attacks on the platoon, company, or battalion scale against the Chinese border. They carried out eight attacks of such scale on 16 January alone.
2. Fire at and shell the villages and townships in China's border areas, kill and kidnap innocent border inhabitants in China, and cause heavy losses to the life and property of the local people. Incessantly firing at and shelling many border areas in China's Yunnan and Guangxi, the Vietnamese

troops disrupted and sabotaged the normal production and life of the border inhabitants in China. In the Yunnan border areas, the Vietnamese troops fired artillery shells at Zheyinshan, Pulong, and other places on 4 December 1984. On the same day, they fired at the Hekou area, wounding a civilian road-repairing worker. On 20 December, from across the Honghe, the Vietnamese troops shot at an ambulance in the Hekou farm, Yunnan, and damaged the car. Early this year, the Vietnamese troops twice fired large caliber guns at the civilian houses in Changtian and Malin villages in Malipo County, Yunnan. In the Guangxi border areas, 12 peasants of Tianxin County, at the request of Vietnamese border residents, carried some daily necessity commodities to do business with them when these peasants were ambushed; six Chinese border residents were killed and one wounded. On 10 January, two dozen people of Youyi village, Pingxian County, at a country fair on this side of the border, were attacked by hidden Vietnamese troops; a Chinese young man and a Chinese young woman were killed. Immediately afterward, the Vietnamese kidnapped four Chinese border residents who were giving first aid to the wounded. On 12 January, Deng Qiwen, a peasant of Naliang village, Fangcheng Multi-national Autonomous County, was felling bamboo trees on the Chinese side of the border when he was shot at by the Vietnamese troops. He sustained serious wounds.

3. Smuggle spies and special agents into the Chinese territory to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage activities, lay mines, and launch sneak raid on Chinese border and militia posts. On 16 December 1984, a car going on the Tianpeng area highway, Funing County in Yunnan, hit a mine laid by Vietnamese special agents who had intruded into the Chinese territory. The car was destroyed. On 17 and 21 December, the Vietnamese troops launched surprise raids on Yunnan's Malibao militia posts and Guangxi's border posts, respectively. They were repulsed by Chinese militiamen and border defense fighters as the intruders were detected in time. On 28 December, peasant Wu Shengmin of Malibao village, Malipo County in Yunnan, was on his way to a country fair when he was wounded by armed Vietnamese personnel who had sneaked into the Chinese territory. His horse and all belongings were taken away.

CSO: 4005/394

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN TROOPS ATTACK VIETNAMESE BASE 21 JAN

OW220951 Beijing in English 0719 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean National Army units yesterday mounted a pre-dawn attack on a Vietnamese artillery base near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, according to reports reaching here today from that town.

The report said that it is a move to pre-empt an anticipated Vietnamese offensive against hills of Phnom Malai, a major military base in northwestern Kampuchea under control of Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

The fighting which raged for three hours, erupted when about 500 soldiers of the national army tried to cut the Vietnamese supply line and planted landmines in the area. No report of casualties in the fighting has been received.

It was learned that 4,500 Vietnamese troops, together with 20 artillery pieces and 30 armoured vehicles including [number indistinct] tanks and [number indistinct] armoured personnel carriers had been moved to areas close to Phnom Malai.

The Vietnamese had also set up a command headquarters in Pailin and forward bases near Phnom Malai, a report said.

The Vietnamese troops movement is seen as a prelude to a major assault on the national army units based at Phnom Malai.

Meanwhile, an official of the Bangkok-based Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said that the front fighters in the past two days mounted several hit-and-run attacks on Vietnamese positions along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN FORCES ATTACK VIETNAMESE BASES

OW191831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Jan (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) initiated a fierce attack on two Vietnamese bases in northwestern Kampuchean from 4 a.m. this morning, according to reports reaching here this afternoon from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

Vietnamese gunners in Nimity village on Highway Five shelled with heavy artillery to support their troops at the two bases, Na Ta Shy and Raedon, in a 6-hour fighting.

These Vietnamese bases are close to Phnom Malai and Phnom Makhuen, two strategic strongholds which have been controlled for four years by the DKNA, one of the three parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Fighting has become fierce between the Vietnamese and the DKNA since the Vietnamese turned their spearhead of attack from the KPNLF (Khmer People's National Liberation Front) camps to the Phnom Malai area at the beginning of this week. The Vietnamese tried to encircle and seize Phnom Malai with forces from three directions.

A Thai military source noted that while concentrating their forces to assault Phnom Malai, the Vietnamese were seemingly preparing for another attack on the KPNLF camp of Nong Chan which is not yet totally under their control.

CSO: 4000/101



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK THANKS THAILAND FOR SUPPORT AGAINST SRV

OW210717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has thanked Thailand for supporting the Kampuchean people in their fight against the Vietnamese troops occupying their country.

He said this in a message to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The message, sent Wednesday by Sihanouk from Pyongyang, said recent attacks by Vietnamese forces have caused Kampucheans to flee into Thailand, where they were welcomed.

"I express, personally and on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea, profound appreciation to the government, army, and authorities of the provinces of the Kingdom of Thailand the the heroic Thai people," the message said.

Sihanouk also mentioned Thailand's moral support for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, and severely condemned Vietnam.

"Democratic Kampuchea and I myself vehemently denounce the Vietnamese troops that recently intruded into Thai territory and brought disaster to the peaceful civilians along the borders," the message said.

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE TROOPS SUFFER NEW LOSSES IN CAMBODIA

OW230857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Kampuchean resistance forces have eliminated a large number of Vietnamese troops in recent attacks in Battambang and Kompong Thom provinces, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On January 15 and 16, resistance forces launched attacks on Battambang City and Sisophon Town. As a result, 157 Vietnamese troops were killed, a defense line north of the city was destroyed and 17 villages west of the city were liberated.

Meanwhile, resistance forces intercepted a Vietnamese battalion and seized a position in the Samlot District of Battambang, wiping out 83 Vietnamese troops and capturing a number of weapons.

In their encounters with Vietnamese troops in Kompong Thom Province from January 13 to 17, the resistance forces killed 28 Vietnamese soldiers and liberated 15 villages.

On January 19, the resistance forces overran a battalion- and a company-strong Vietnamese position located respectively in O Sal and Veal Tom, north of Koh Kong Province, killing 56 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 75.

Another report from the radio said the resistance forces from January 11 to 15 destroyed part of the railway running between Kompong Chlang and Battambang provinces, making Vietnamese railway transportation of ammunition and the wounded soldiers impossible.

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO COMMENTARY EXPOSES HANOI SCHEME IN CAMBODIA

OW231025 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--The Hanoi authorities have decided to seek a military solution in Kampuchea by wiping out the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions of the Kampuchean resistance forces and by splitting them from the faction led by Khieu Samphan, says a "Samleng Khmer" radio commentary.

The commentary was transmitted on January 20 by the radio jointly run by the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Copies of the commentary were distributed here today by the office of the personal representative of Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia.

The commentary notes that although the communique of the meeting of the "three Indo-Chinese foreign ministers" on January 17-18 stated that Vietnam was "prepared to negotiate a political solution" in Kampuchea, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told his counterparts in private that following Vietnam's "political setback" at the United Nations, the Vietnamese Government had decided to seek a military solution.

Nguyen Co Thach also informed Heng Samrin regime's "Foreign Minister" Hun Sen that Vietnam planned to "greatly increase" the number of Vietnamese settlers to be sent into Kampuchea this year and the following years. Thach boasted that in five or ten years, the Vietnamese would be in a position to dictate to the Kampuchean electorate, the commentary reveals.

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK TERMS SRV PULLOUT PLAN 'OLD TRICK'

OW210737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Vietnam's announcement of partial pullout from Kampuchea was but an old trick, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today.

The announcement, made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the "Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting" last Thursday, is the fourth since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea six years ago, the radio said. However, the fact is that Vietnam has kept sending more and more troops and weapons to Kampuchea.

The radio noted that every time Vietnam announces a partial pullout, facts show the contrary. Vietnam, for instance, announced last June that it would withdraw 10,000 troops from Kampuchea; but in fact, it sent 49,400 more troops into the country.

Nguyen Co Thach, the radio pointed out, while talking about partial pullout, declared that "Vietnam will continue to station its army in Kampuchea for another five to 10 years," and that "the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible." Thach's contradicting statements clearly indicated that Vietnam is not and will not pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

The radio also pointed to the fact that the Vietnamese are killing Kampuchean civilians both in the interior and along the borders of the country.

The so-called partial pullout is aimed at deceiving world public opinion and relieve Vietnam of the pressure from the international community, the radio said.

The people, army and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the radio added, will continue attacking the Vietnamese invaders in the battlefield until Vietnam is forced to withdraw from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/101



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON RESISTING SRV

OW171226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The nationalist army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are determined to carry on their arduous struggle till the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out and their motherland is liberated, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today.

The commentary, marking the 17th anniversary of the founding of the nationalist army, noted that since Vietnam, the self-styled third major military power in the world, occupied Kampuchea with over 200,000 troops in 1979, the national army and guerrillas have been persisting in guerrilla warfare under extremely difficult conditions. Through all these years, they have grown stronger, defeated the attacks launched by crack enemy units and tided over the most difficult period on the battlefield.

The nationalist army and guerrillas have been more active in their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors during the current dry season, the seventh since Vietnamese occupation, the commentary said. In western Kampuchea and around the Tonle Sap Lake, they have checked the enemy offensive by frequently raiding enemy strongholds and cutting its supply lines.

Now Vietnam's attack in the first phase of its seventh dry season offensive has been frustrated, this victory is indeed a happy birthday present to the nationalist army, the commentary said.

CSO: 4000/101

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRIME MINISTER ON CAM RANH BAY THREAT

OW171852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon here today deplored Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer civilian people and pledged to continue supporting the noble patriotic endeavors of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Prem made this remark at the opening ceremony of the conference on "South-east Asia 1985-1999: A Strategy for Growth, Prosperity and Security" organized by the Pacific Forum and the Institute of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

He said the Vietnamese are no more likely to succeed this year than in the previous years in the war against the determined Kampuchean people who are fighting for the survival and independence of their own country.

The Kampuchean problem must not be allowed to become protracted, Prem pointed out, "a political solution to the Kampuchean problem is an essential step towards the realization of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-east Asia, a regional order that seeks to leave behind the unhappy aspects of a past scarred by conflicts and tension."

On developments in Southeast Asia, Prem noted, "the most disturbing aspect of the situation in the longer term is the fact that Vietnam, a regional state, has seen it fit to bring in outside assistance to subsidize its expansionist adventure in Kampuchea. In return, a high price was exacted: the extensive use by the Soviet Union of the bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, posing a serious threat to the security of the whole region and beyond."

Dealing with the importance of the region, Prem declared: "Southeast Asia is seen as an area of world strategic importance as often as not an area of tension and contention, whose affairs are prone to intervention from outside powers." Best, the next decade shall witness the picture of achieving success in Southeast Asia, an area of rich and diverse cultural heritage, well endowed with natural resources and industrious peoples who clearly have it in them to attain a gratifying measure of development and growth. Southeast Asia will be "a vital force for peace and prosperity" in Asian and the Pacific area, the Thai prime minister concluded.

Sixty-one diplomats, scholars, international affairs experts and statesmen from Asia, Oceania, North America and other regions at the conference will exchange views on Southeast Asia and its future direction over the next decade.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

**INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE**—The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet administration held their 2-day 10th Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Ho Chi Minh City beginning 17 January. This conference took place as the Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia were launching a large-scale offensive against the Cambodian Patriotic Forces, massacring many innocent Cambodian refugees. However, the communique issued by the conference claimed that the Cambodian question would solve itself. Some figures commented that this was in fact a ploy to have the world condone Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. The communique also tried to undermine the unity of the CGDK by stating that the precondition for the settlement of the Cambodian problem is the elimination of the Khmer Rouge. On the one hand, the communique declares that attempts will be made to develop bilateral relations with the six ASEAN nations and, on the other, it charges Thailand of trying to weaken the three Indochinese countries. [Text] [Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 20 Jan 85]

**KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT**—Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)—The Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Sunday that the Kampuchean people will fight until the Vietnamese invaders completely withdraw from Kampuchea. The statement, broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, said: "The settlement of the Kampuchean issue should be based on the decision passed by the Sixth UN General Assembly, which demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea without imposing any conditions. As Vietnam has obstinately continued its occupation of Kampuchea, it is the sacred right of the Kampuchean people to attack the Vietnamese invaders until Vietnam withdraws all its troops," the statement said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 22 Jan 85 OW]

**SRV INVASION OF YUNNAN REPULSED**—Yesterday, the Laoshan defense guards on China's Yunnan border repeatedly repelled eight Vietnamese waves of attacks on the area, killing or wounding a number of enemies. From 0800 to 1600 [0000 to 0800 GMT] yesterday, the Vietnamese troops fired more than 10,000 artillery shells on positions in the Laoshan and Tianbao border areas and other areas deep inside China's Yunnan Province. [Excerpt] [Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/179

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Islamabad, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistan today lodged a protest with the Afghan authorities against the violation of its airspace by an Afghan plane, a press release said. The Afghan charge d'affaires was asked to convey the protest to Kabul. An Afghan aircraft yesterday intruded into airspace over the Arandu area of Pakistan's northwest frontier province and dropped two bombs. Pakistan demanded that Afghan authorities desist from such actions. Otherwise, the protest said the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 23 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/097

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY MEETS POLISH MINISTER--Warsaw, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today told out-going Chinese Ambassador Yu Hongliang that the Polish Government is very pleased with the development of Polish-Chinese relations. In a meeting with Yu, Olszowski said that in the past two years and especially in last year, trade between the two countries has increased and exchanges expanded in the fields of science, technology, culture and sports. Poland wishes to improve relations between the two countries even more, he said. After the meeting, Olszowski gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese ambassador. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 18 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/097



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

ENVOY DEPARTS NIGERIA--Lagos, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Nigerian head of state Muhammadu Buhari has called for the early convocation of Sino-Nigerian talks on cooperation in agriculture, fishing and light industry. At a meeting today with the out-going Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Lei Yang, Buhari praised achievements in Sino-Nigerian agricultural cooperation. Lei Yang praised Nigeria's achievement in tiding over economic difficulties and hoped the country's economy can be revitalized soon. He said that the relations between the two countries had been developing steadily in the past years, particularly after Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun's visit to Nigeria last November. [Text]  
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/097

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO ENCOURAGES ZHEJIANG OPERA TROUPE

OW190214 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, recently wrote the following inscription for the "Young Flowers" Shaoxing opera troupe in Zhejiang Province: "Be neither arrogant nor complacent and you will make progress; latecomers who constantly improve their skills will surpass oldtimes."

Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote the inscription exclusively for the "Young Flowers" performers. After the inscription was mailed to Hangzhou, she had her secretary call the opera troupe and ask how things are. She said it would be nice if a copy of the inscription were distributed to every member of the troupe as a souvenir. It is hoped that they will make constant progress and set higher demands for themselves in a few years. It is expected that their level will show marked improvement by the time she next watches them perform. She hoped that the leadership of the provincial cultural department and the opera troupe will tend the growth of the "Young Flowers." She said: Those who are advanced both in profession and ideology are really the best of their kind. A good seed also needs careful cultivation.

Comrade Deng Yingchao urged the cultural department to care for opera troupes in all localities besides the provincial "Young Flowers" so that "young flowers" of all types of opera will grow healthily. "Young Flowers" are lovely and all types of opera need them and should carefully cultivate them. We need a great number of talented people to build our country into a socialist power with Chinese characteristics. We must bring up the young generation and all trades and professions need an endless supply of new blood. The "Young Flowers" are the new blood in the artistic field. This is a hope of us members of the older generation and that is why we are so happy to see promising young people.

CSO: 4005/397

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNITED FRONT WORK IN OPEN CITIES

HK171253 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 4

["Special Commentary" by Ying Zi: "Strengthen United Front Work in Open Coastal Cities and Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] Open coastal cities and special economic zones are areas where international economic and technical cooperation and personnel exchanges are concentrated and are commonplace. They represent not only our country's window in introducing the open-door policy but a window to the patriotic united front. Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, Overseas Chinese and foreigners all want to watch our political and economic trends through this window and find out how our investment conditions and environment are and how the open-door policy and the united front policy are being carried out. Through this window, we also want to demonstrate the motherland's new features with vivid facts, increase political influence, win over and unite the masses of "three kinds of compatriots," and develop undertakings open to the outside world. We want to promote the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and the smooth recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and to bring about the early return of Taiwan to the country and the realization of a unified motherland. Meanwhile, we can also discover the opinions of people from outside the country, to improve our work in various fields. Therefore, open coastal cities and special economic zones must pay great attention to playing their patriotic united front role.

The introduction of an open-door policy has brought the following features to united front work in open coastal cities and special economic zones:

First, there is an evergrowing number of upper-class people in industrial and financial circles of the "three kinds of compatriots" (no chiefly Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese) coming directly to the mainland to make investments and set up enterprises. In Shenzhen, the number of investors has reached 1,800 and, in Zhuhai, 1,000. There are also a number of top technical and management personnel accompanying the investors. With the further introduction of the open-door policy and the development of the tourist industry, there will be an ever increasing number of the "three kinds of compatriots" coming to the mainland on sightseeing, inspection, investigation, lectures and business trips.

Second, the scope of work is enlarged. United front work must serve the open-door policy and help the introduction of imports. Due to establishment and development of joint-venture enterprises and enterprises run on a cooperative basis, new relations of production, between fellow workers and between capital and labor have appeared. It is necessary to join relevant departments in making investigations and studies and correctly handling and properly bringing these relations into harmony. This is an important part of the business of opening up to the outside world and bringing in imports. It has a direct impact on the successful implementation of the open-door policy in the days ahead.

Third, intellectuals are relatively concentrated. To meet the needs of opening up, some special economic zones have brought in intellectuals and experts and added to their number. As far as Shenzhen is concerned, before being opened up as a special economic zone, it was originally a small town of Baoan County. There were few intellectuals. In a few years, their number has risen to more than 12,000, the overwhelming majority of them non-party intellectuals. Zhuhai now has more than 1,200 non-party intellectuals at and above the institute of higher education or college level. Open coastal cities will also employ and bring in large numbers of skilled technical personnel and intellectuals. Therefore, we must unite the masses of non-party intellectuals and give full play to their enthusiasm for modernization. This is a matter of great importance.

Fourth, the CPPCC organizations, democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, federations of returned Overseas Chinese, federations of Taiwan compatriots, and other relevant public bodies have a relatively large number of skilled personnel in various fields. Many of them have extensive social contacts with the "three kinds of compatriots," and have exchanges with upper-class people in commercial, financial and technical circles in particular. They are provided with extremely favorable conditions and play a special role in opening up to the outside world, bringing in and providing technical advice and services, and training skilled personnel. Therefore, various united front organizations are an important force in building open coastal cities and special economic zones.

Fifth, united front work is combined with economic work. With the further introduction of the open-door policy, united front work has become increasingly related to economic work and has been made part of economic work. The party's united front policy has also, to a very large degree, been based on the concrete policy of introducing imports. Therefore, united front work departments must foster a clear-cut view of serving the economy, getting acquainted with the party's economic policy and the business of opening up, and taking the initiative to do a good job acting in cooperation with relevant business departments concerned. Economic work departments must understand the party's united front general and special policies, develop a united front point of view, make a point of cooperating with various united front organizations and with people from outside the party, and join forces in doing a good job of the business of opening up.

Given a new situation, the central part of the united front work of coastal open cities and special economic zones calls for uniting all forces that can be united under the unified leadership of the party committee, arousing all positive factors, serving reforms and open-door-policy-related matters and building open coastal cities and special economic zones in a better and quicker manner. It also calls at the same time, for serving the great cause of reunifying the motherland. To serve open-door-policy-related matters, we must chiefly take good care of work in the following five respects. 1) We must actively promote exchanges between people, widely make friends with those from abroad to enlist help in doing a good job of introducing imports, and bring into harmony the relations between people from abroad connected with joint ventures, cooperative operations, or enterprises and other projects on the one hand, and the relevant departments and cadres and fighters on the other. 2) We must firmly carry out various united front policies and make a point of properly carrying out the policy toward intellectuals and the policy concerning the mainland-related problems of the "three kinds of compatriots" which were left over from the past. 3) Democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, federations of returned Overseas Chinese, federations of Taiwan compatriots, and other relevant public bodies must blaze new trails in providing services. Efforts in providing advice and information and running schools must be better geared to the needs of the open-door policy. 4) We must give full play to the wisdom of people outside the party, so that they can offer plans and advice for the benefit of the cause of opening up. And, 5) we must actively help the Legislative Affairs Committee under the NPC and political and legal departments in formulating relevant laws.

To make united front work serve the cause of opening up, we must strengthen party leadership. The party committees of coastal open cities and special economic zones must put united front work on the agenda and constantly discuss and inspect it. We must carry out reeducation within the party of the united front policy, rectify such erroneous viewpoints as united front work being "something of no consequence," "something redundant," and so forth, and overcome the influence of "leftist" thinking. We must strengthen united front work departments' ideological and organizational construction efforts. We must also pay attention to, and give full play to the role of democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, and other public bodies, so that various united front organizations and forces in various fields can act in concert creating a new situation in united front work and consolidating and developing the broadest patriotic united front.

CSO: 4005/397



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHAPIRO'S REPLY SPEECH AT BIRTHDAY RECEPTION

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The following is a full text of Comrade Michael Shapiro's reply speech at the reception by XINHUA marking the 35th anniversary of his arrival in China and his 75th birthday:

Honorable Comrade Hu Yaobang:

Honorable leading comrades of XINHUA:

Dear friends and comrades:

At this moment, I don't know what language can express the excitement in my heart. Over the past 35 years I have cheerfully participated in the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. I have learned a lot of things, experienced the enjoyment of work and the joy of victory, established deep friendship with the great people in going through all trials and tribulations together, and shared with them their confidence and courage in working toward their lofty ideals.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my and my family's gratitude to the central leading comrades, the leading comrades of XINHUA, my colleagues, and my comrades, doctors, nurses, and friends who have shown concern about me, taken care of me, encouraged me, helped me, protected my life, and looked after me. It is you that give me strength and confidence and a new lease of life. I am 75 years old now; but I still want to contribute the remaining years of my life to China, which is moving rapidly along the road of reform; to British-Chinese friendship and world peace; and the constant success of the people's cause.

Thank you.

CSO: 4005/397

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROPER JOB PLACEMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL STRESSED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU /STUDY AND RESEARCH/ in Chinese No 11, 5 Nov 84 pp 21-23

/Article by Wang Jing /3769 4552/: "Humble Views on Setting the Level of Expertise for Personnel in State Organs"/

/Text/ The phenomenon of "having people at posts where they are not applying what they have learned" and "wasting talents" has, at a time when the party central committee has asked us to conscientiously implement our intellectuals policy and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of our intellectuals today, already started to attract more and more attention in all circles. This problem exists not only in factories and enterprises, or scientific research units, but even in our state organs. In order to basically solve it, we must seriously study and analyze the expertise structure of our working personnel in the state organs and determine the level of expertise structure that is rational, and go a step further by reforming the method by which our government organs admit and use cadres, so as to succeed in rationally using our talents under a condition of shortage in talents.

A state, a unit should have a rational personnel system; that is, it should seek talents for its undertakings and provide employment for the talented. The party Central Committee has suggested that the ranks of our cadres should become younger, more revolutionary, more professional and better educated, and that cadres in our leading groups should take the shape of a ladder in its age structure, so that not all are treated in the same way. Actually, to make the working personnel in our state organs better educated also cannot be all done in the same way; it, too, should take the shape of a ladder in its structure; otherwise, it would remain impossible to us to provide employment on the basis of talent.

In the case of certain rather developed capitalist countries abroad, the admission and use of government working personnel usually adopt an examination and appointment system. These government organs, for the sake of better adapting to the state of rapid development in science and technology today, usually seek to recruit talents on the broadest possible basis. But they by no means blindly use those talents or single-mindedly pursue educational-background qualifications; instead, they pay great attention to a rational arrangement of expertise among the government organs in order to attain people being able to exert their talent in full, talents being accorded with relevant

employment, and waste becoming avoided. For instance, the government of Japan, when giving examination for the selection of public functionaries, seeks to divide them into different classes in order to undergo such an examination on the basis of the nature of the work they are going to undertake in government. In the case of those special affairs officials who are going to undertake higher-rank assignments, the examination scheduled for them is called upper-class examination, which requires participants to have the cultural level of university graduates; in the case of those personnel who are going to become general staff, the examination scheduled for them is called medium-class examination, which requires participants to have the cultural level of short-term (2-year) university graduates; in the case of those personnel who are going to be engaged in auxiliary work, the examination scheduled for them is called preliminary-class examination, which requires participants to have the cultural level of senior middle school graduates.

Again, in the case of Britain's examination system, its requirements also are differentiated according to different grades of work. They divide the working personnel into the executive class, the administrative class, the general affairs class, and the services class. The superior ones are selected on the basis of open, competitive examination according to the levels of education they have acquired. In order to avoid the ill consequence of partially requiring given educational-background qualifications, the principle is also established by which gradual promotion may be secured according to the actual inservice performance of the working personnel. This way, the eventuality of those who have genuine talent and substantive knowledge but not educational-background qualifications falling victim to neglect may then be avoided. Such kind of graded increase in knowledge serves better to give scope to the roles of all kinds of talents, thereby enabling the talent of everyone to become fully exerted, making it possible for the personnel in government organs to gain a corresponding stability, and thereby realizing fairly well the endeavor to make modern personnel system professional and scientific.

What is the situation with us in the functional agencies of our state organs? In the past, because we put too much emphasis on political criteria and overlooked making the ranks of our cadres better educated, we tended therefore, on the one hand, to have a structure of knowledge among the working personnel of our organs that tips to the lower side while, on the other hand, certain educated people also tended to become pigeonholed whereby they lacked the opportunities and conditions to demonstrate their talent. During the past few years, our state organs have been replenished with large contingents of graduating university seniors; this has played a positive role in changing the situation in which the age of the ranks of cadres in our organs tended to be older, and their cultural level tended to be lower. But because certain comrades have failed to investigate and study seriously the level of expertise structure of the working personnel in our state organs and, instead, have acquired only a partial understanding of making our cadres better educated, they came to hold that, in any case, the higher the level of a candidate's education, the better he would be suitable, and they thereby proceeded to require the use of university graduates for whatever vacant posts. This has resulted in a contingent of university graduates applying not what they have learned or their being used at irrelevant posts; it likewise constituted a new

kind of extravagance. In the meantime, it also led to the situation wherein comrades who originally have practical experience at work but, because of their lack of educational-background qualifications were taken away from their original posts, resulting thereby in their having nothing to do all day long. According to my understanding, in some organs, graduates of various specialties have been placed in on-duty offices or various divisions and sections to handle documents distribution and miscellaneous chores; in some other units professional graduates are also called upon to handle reception work in respect to letters sent, and visits made, by the masses. Of course, such tasks would afford certain benefits to their getting acquainted with the undertakings of their respective units and the training of their working capabilities; but they are often let to stay at such posts for several years once they are assigned there, or even longer periods, and in some cases, university graduates of the 1950's and 1960's have been found to be handling such documents distribution and miscellaneous chores for several decades. This treatment has served to put aside the specialties they had learned on the one hand, and at the same time cause instability in their feelings and a lack of peace of their minds at their work, thereby bringing losses to the cause of the party.

The so-called level of expertise here means the different high and low levels of expertise classified according to the nature and requirements of the posts in the state organs our working personnel there should have. That is, the posts of the organs are to be divided into a certain number of grades: scientific calculations are to be made as to the cultural level and due basic skills required by each grade of the posts; the requests for use of pertinent personnel are then put forward; thereby the personnel departments of these organs would, on the basis of the employment requirements made for such different grades, adopt examination of other forms to admit and employ such working personnel of various cultural levels. This way we would be able to use people according to the tasks they are to perform, and appoint them according to their respective talent, and thereby succeed in giving full scope to the ability of all talents. Naturally, the classifying work for such a level of expertise is not very easy. We know that our state organs are in reality management departments; the working personnel of such management departments should be men of general talent who should have relatively high level of education and rather broad knowledge, unlike the departments of specific undertakings where attention is paid to professional expertise and capability. And different organs also require different classifications for such level of expertise. For instance, the level of expertise of working personnel required by the foreign affairs and industrial departments should certainly be classified and formulated according to their respective special conditions. Therefore, when classifying the expertise rankings, we should especially pay attention to such problems.

Along with the further implementation of our intellectuals policy and further reform in our personnel system, this question has already begun to be touched upon, but people still have not treated it as a special science. Institutional reform among our state organs has already undertaken certain tasks; but, in our effort to really achieve rational personnel structuring and work assignment in these organs, we still have a great deal to catch up. When we work on work efficiency in the high organs, it immediately touches on the individual



responsibility system, it again directly involves the classification of expertise rankings. In order to remedy the unfortunate consequences of talented persons becoming pigeonholed and applying other than what they have learned at their posts that result from an irrational expertise structure, certain labor and personnel departments in the center and various localities have all established personnel exchange consultation services; to a very great extent this has promoted the rational rotation of talents. Naturally, in order to basically solve our question of rational use of talents and practically enhance our work efficiency, we still need the personnel workers of all levels in our various departments to make a serious study and pertinent arrangement of level of expertise with the spirit of reform and scientific methods so as to really succeed in making our personnel management scientific.

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CS0: 4005/294



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION, CHINA'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL] in Chinese 29 Sep 84  
pp 1-2

[Article by the Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Education: "Improvement of Education and Promotion of China's Socioeconomic Development"]

[Text] In order to bring about a basic change in the poverty-stricken and backward state of the old China, the party and the people's government have, since the establishment of the New China, directed their efforts toward educational undertakings for the benefit of the people by exercising their leadership in the course of the socialist revolution and construction. In the past 35 years, the New China has achieved immeasurably more in the field of education than at any other time in history. These achievements include the following:

Establishment of New Socialist Education System

Since the establishment of the republic, a major step has been taken by the party in the field of education in the reform of the old educational system and the system of school education. After the Liberation, the state took over and overhauled the old public and private schools, regained control over, eliminated or combined the missionary schools subsidized by foreign countries, resumed its sovereignty over education, got rid of the old to make way for the new and established step by step the socialist educational system. Leadership by the party was established over schools and classes on the basis of the theories of Marxism-Leninism, a link was established between the tradition of the party's political work and the special features of school education and a basic system for ideological and political education was gradually established to offer the students an education in Marxism-Leninism, the moral character of communism, patriotism, manual labor and the viewpoints of the masses. The principle was enforced that education must be dedicated to the service of socialist construction and that schools must open the door to industry and agriculture. People's universities and crash courses in industrial and agricultural middle schools were established. Different grades and types of adult education were made available to laborers and adult literacy movements were launched. The grant-in-aid system for the people was established in all-day colleges and middle schools so that the vast number of industrial and agricultural workers and their children might be given the benefits of education on

an equal basis. The state also revamped the departments and faculties of institutions of higher learning, reformed the educational system for the various levels and types of schools, drew up teaching programs for schools at various levels, established outlines for the teaching of various subjects, compiled and published textbooks, drew up a set of principles for teaching that stressed the need to establish a link between theory and actual practice and devised a method of teaching and a system for practical work in production. The state also drafted resolutions on regulations governing the operation of colleges and middle and primary schools and set up in a systematic manner the basic rules and regulations for schools under the socialist system. The state also set up a system for the training of senior research personnel and the development of scientific research, including the system for the training of graduate students, the awarding of academic degrees, the sending of students abroad for further studies and the acceptance of students from foreign countries. At the same time, the state established and organized step by step a program for educational enterprises within the framework of the socialist planned-economy system. In short, efforts had been made in the past 30-odd years to reform the old and backward educational system which was tailored to serve imperialist interests and to preserve the feudalistic and comprador systems, to establish a new socialist educational system and to continue to improve the system through actual practice.

#### Rapid Development of Different Levels and Types of Educational Enterprises and the Emergence of the Socialist Educational System

The number of all-day general institutions of higher learning throughout the nation has increased from 205 in 1949 to 805 in 1983, while the number of students has increased over 9 times from 117,000 to 1.27 million. In 1983, there were 37,100 research students in institutions of higher learning. Between 1981, when the system for awarding degrees was formally established, and 1983, doctoral degrees were awarded to 29 students and masters degrees to 17,143 students. Thus, a comprehensive system for socialist higher education has been established.

In 1983, there were throughout the nation 3,090 vocational middle schools with 1,143,300 students, or 4 times the number in 1949. Among them were 861 intermediate normal schools with 454,900 students and 5,481 agricultural and vocational middle schools with 1,220,100 students. Thus, vocational and technical middle school education has been established in our nation and a sound foundation laid for vocational and technical middle school education to go hand in hand with general middle school education and for the establishment of the vocational and technical middle school educational system with features peculiar to the nation.

In 1983, there were in the nation 96,500 general middle schools with 43,977,300 students, or 41.3 times the number in 1949, and 862,200 primary schools with 135.76 million students, or 4.6 times the number in 1949. The number of school-age children enrolled in schools has increased from 25 percent in 1949 to 94 percent in 1983. There are throughout the nation 136,300 nursery schools and independently established classes with 11,402,500 children and 319 schools for

the blind, the deaf and the mute with 35,700 students. In the past 35 years, adult and spare-time education has evolved almost from scratch into a more or less complete system. There are in the nation 1,196 adult institutions of higher learning of various types, including 29 broadcasting and television colleges, 841 colleges for workers and staff members, 4 colleges for peasants, 304 teachers colleges and graduate colleges for teachers, 3 independently established correspondence schools and 15 colleges for administrative cadres, and 378 general institutions of higher learning have established correspondence and evening colleges. There are 1,128,400 students in the various types of adult institutions of higher learning, including 926,100 undergraduate and specialized students. The establishment of the higher education entrance examination system for students who study on their own has added a new dimension to adult education in our nation.

Guidance committees for higher education entrance examinations for students who study independently have been set up in 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. By the latter half of 1983, 9 provinces and cities held examinations in 61 special subjects and 135 different courses. Out of some 400,000 persons taking part in the examinations, 200,000 have passed. There are 96,599 middle schools and 2,101 graduate schools for primary school teachers with a total of 9,747,500 students. There are 219,049 primary schools of various types for adults with 8,172,400 students, including 2,884,900 students in primary schools and 5,287,500 in literacy classes.

Since the establishment of the republic, the party and the people's government have placed great emphasis on the education of minority nationalities. In 1983, there were in the nation 10.14 million minority nationality students, including 59,600 college students, 1,948,000 middle school students and 8,129,000 primary school students. There are also 11 colleges and 71 secondary normal schools for minority nationality students. By the end of 1982, the nation had established over 3,400 secondary and primary boarding schools with 470,000 minority nationality students.

The inequitable distribution of schools in the past has been largely remedied. Prior to the Liberation, very few middle schools were established in the rural areas. As for institutions of higher learning, 41 percent were concentrated in six cities such as Shanghai and Beijing. There were few schools in the inland areas, especially in the remote border provinces and minority nationality regions. There was not even one institution of higher learning in Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Ningxia and not even one primary school in Tibet. Now, over 80 percent of the middle schools in our nation have been established in the rural areas and middle school students in the rural areas constitute over 65 percent of the nation's total. Most of the provinces, cities and autonomous regions have universities as well as agricultural, forestry, medical and teacher-training institutions of higher learning. The 4 provinces and autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Qinghai, Ningxia and Tibet have established 29 institutions of higher learning. The Tibet Autonomous Region alone has 3 institutions of higher learning, 17 secondary vocational schools, 55 middle schools and 2,542 primary schools. The number of Mongol students out of 10,000 students attending colleges, middle and elementary schools and secondary vocational schools in Inner Mongolia is higher than the average in the other regions and the nation.



An active effort has been made to develop educational exchange with foreign countries. In the past 35 years, we have sent over 30,000 students abroad and accepted over 13,000 foreign students. Over 1,000 of our institutions of higher learning have established intercollegiate relations with over 200 institutions of higher learning in foreign countries. Projects of academic exchange and scientific and technical cooperation of an international character are being developed at an accelerated pace.

Sound Foundation for Education Has Been Laid with Development of Teachers, Teaching Materials and Facilities and Improved Conditions for Establishment of Schools

Our contingent of workers in the field of education includes scientific research, political, administrative and rear-service workers. According to 1983 statistics, this contingent is made up of over 11.8 million workers, including 9,234,100 full-time teachers, 302,900 teachers in the general institutions of higher education, 2,828,200 teachers in middle schools for the blind, the deaf and the mute, 433,000 teachers in kindergartens and 239,800 teachers in adult schools of various levels. A teachers education network for the training of teachers and educational administration cadres composed of 210 senior normal colleges, 861 secondary normal schools, over 300 educational colleges and teachers graduate colleges on the regional levels and over 2,000 teachers graduate schools on the county level has been basically established. There are in the nation 64 special educational research organizations and 369 special research associations on the national and provincial levels with 659,000 members. Over 200 institutions of higher learning have established educational institutes or departments. There are in the nation 2,300 people who are engaged full-time in educational research. Actual experience during the past 30-odd years has proved that the contingent of educational workers is in the main both red and expert and rich in experience. Loyal and devoted, they have, by their diligence and arduous struggle, made valuable contributions in the training of personnel for the party and the state. We have not only educators of the older generation such as Xu Teli [1776 3676 4539], Wu Yuzhang [0702 3768 4545], Cheng Fangwu [2052 0119 0710], Li Da [2621 6671] and Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443] and such highly respected veteran teachers and school principals as Si Xia [2448 7208], Tao Shufan [7118 3219 5400], Duan Lipai [3008 0500 0160] and Wang Qixian [3769 0120 6343], but there has also emerged a large number of red and expert and progressive academic leaders and key personnel who have been developed by the various types of schools at various levels in the New China and who know not only how to teach but also how to develop talent. They are the pillars of education and the proud products of our educational efforts in the last 30-odd years.

We have also achieved notable results in our effort to build up a store of teaching materials. Since the Liberation, we have compiled and published six sets of middle and primary school teaching materials. We have at 5 different times compiled and published 63 teaching outlines, 326 textbooks and 277 reference books on teaching. At the suggestion of Chairman Mao, the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions have since 1957 compiled a vast quantity of teaching materials that reflect local conditions and are suited to local needs. From 1961 to June 1966, the liberal arts departments of the institutions of higher learning have compiled 187 textbooks and reference books of

73 different types. Since 1978, 70 percent of the program for the compilation of 4 sets of teaching materials totaling over 430 courses has been completed. From 1958 to June 1966, the science, engineering, agricultural and medical departments of the institutions of higher learning have engaged in a program for compiling their own teaching materials. By the end of 1983, the nation had edited and published 3,380 types of science, engineering, agricultural and medical textbooks and reference books and 1,215 textbooks (including some arts faculty textbooks) for secondary vocational schools.

The building up of teaching materials for various levels and types of adult education has also been progressing well. Complete sets of teaching materials tailored to the special features of adult education include 26 sets of basic teaching materials in mechanics, electrical engineering and civil engineering used by senior correspondence schools, textbooks for spare-time primary and middle schools for staff workers, textbooks for spare-time primary, junior and senior middle schools for peasants and 45 types of teaching materials for primary and middle vocational schools and technical teaching materials on agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry for peasants. These much-appreciated teaching materials emphasize the actual state of industrial and agricultural production so that adult students may not only learn but also learn on their own.

In the past 35 years, improvements have gradually been made in the conditions necessary for the establishment of schools and in the installation of equipment and facilities. Between 1950 and 1983, educational funds amounting to 135 billion yuan and capital construction funds amounting to 16,275 million yuan were allocated by the state. In addition, funds contributed by the manufacturing and mining enterprises, the collective economic enterprises in the rural areas, the masses and overseas Chinese have been used to build and repair a large number of school buildings and to purchase various types of teaching equipment and books for the libraries. According to a yearbook on education in the old China, among the state universities in 1947, only Beijing University had 600,000 copies of Chinese and foreign books and periodicals. Each institution of higher learning under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education has on the average over 1.26 million Chinese and foreign books and periodicals. Beijing University has 3.3 million books and periodicals, or 4.5 times the number before the Liberation. Since 1978, audiovisual education has been developing at a rapid pace. According to incomplete statistics in 1983, there were in the nation 18,800 special personnel engaged in audiovisual education, 210,000 slide projectors in the educational system, over 300,000 tape recorders, over 80,000 record players, 25,000 movie projectors and over 2,000 sets of video recorders and microphones. A number of audiovisual classrooms and language laboratories have been set up while some schools have established classes in electronic computers.

#### Various Forms of Support Given to Promotion of Economic and Social Development

We have supplied a large number of senior and intermediate special personnel to the various battle lines and have given training to a large contingent of a new type of intellectuals. Following the Liberation, many neglected tasks had to be attended to, so there was a need for a large number of people with special



skills. In the 36 years between 1912 and 1947, training was provided to only 218,000 college students aside from the 10,000 experts who had returned from their studies in Europe, the United States and Japan. In the 35 years between 1949 and 1983, the New China provided training to 4.11 million college graduates, or 19.5 times the number in 1947. At the same time, we had 41,800 graduate students and 34,000 students studying abroad. There were 7,224,000 graduates from various types of vocational schools. The educational battle line has in the last 35 years supplied to the various battle lines 16 million senior and secondary-school graduates with special skills, including graduates from various types of senior and secondary vocational schools for adults. These people have become the backbone of the contingent of intellectuals in our nation. There have also emerged a number of world-class scientists, professors, senior engineering technicians and administrative personnel. They have played a key role in the development of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, man-made satellites and large computers in our nation and in the key engineering construction projects. They are also the mainstay for the vigorous economic development of our nation in the 1990's.

The scientific, cultural and technical standards of large number of laborers in our nation have been raised. Between 1949 and 1983, there were in the nation 386.48 million primary school graduates, 251.43 million who had undergone junior middle school education and 150 million young people who had learned to read and write so that the rate of illiteracy dropped from 80 percent shortly after the Liberation to 23.5 percent in 1982. Among the young peasants in our country, 25 percent have attained the educational level of junior middle school graduates while 50 percent have attained that of primary school graduates. The hundreds of millions of senior middle school, junior middle school and primary school graduates engaged in agricultural production in the countryside represent a new generation of peasants in our nation who have transformed the traditional agriculture in our country into modernized agriculture and who have become a powerful force and leaders in turning our self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy. They are also the main source of supply of our nation's contingent of cadres at the basic level in the rural areas.

Institutions of higher learning have assumed major responsibility for research in the natural sciences, philosophy and social sciences in our nation and have made important contributions to scientific and technical development. The institutions of higher learning are well supplied with laboratory equipment and books and reference materials. More important still, they have 171,000 teachers above the rank of lecturers who are capable of engaging in scientific research, over 30,000 research students, a certain number of full-time researchers and a number of workers who are members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. From 1978, when the state resumed the practice of giving awards for inventions, to 1983, the institutions of higher learning were given 170 awards out of 642 for inventions approved by the state, or 26.5 percent of the total. Out of 122 awards in the category of natural sciences given by the State Scientific Committee in 1982, 56 or 46 percent of the total, were given to institutions of higher learning (including units belonging to other systems working in cooperation with institutions of higher learning). According to statistics supplied by 33 institutions of higher learning directly under the jurisdiction of the

Ministry of Education alone, out of some 8,000 scientific and technical research projects in 1983, 690 were favorably appraised, 50 percent were considered to have reached the advanced domestic level, 25 percent were considered to have filled the gap that had existed and 17 percent were adjudged to have reached the advanced international standard. The application of scientific and technical findings made by the institutions of higher learning to production has yielded notable economic benefits. According to statistics covering 90 items which had yielded economic benefits of over 1 million yuan in a single year alone, the annual economic benefits amounted to over 500 million yuan. The arts faculties of the institutions of higher learning have a contingent of over 60,000 teachers and over 4,000 full-time researchers. There are over 130 institutions engaged in research in philosophy and the social sciences, over 300 research departments, 208 academic journals and over 50 professional publications. According to statistics for 1982, over 18,000 dissertations have appeared in academic journals published by the colleges alone. In recent years, the institutions of higher learning have resumed and developed the teaching of and research into such sciences as sociology and demography. A large number of teachers and research workers have made valuable contributions by engaging in the study of major practical and theoretical problems which have a bearing on the four modernizations construction projects of the state.

The schools at various levels have become important bastions for and have served in a positive way to promote the establishment of a spiritual civilization in the entire society. The various types of schools at various levels in our nation have carried on the tradition of operating schools in the old liberated areas, put the emphasis on providing ideological and political education to the young and resorted unremittingly to the use of Marxism and the thought of Mao Zedong and communist morality to educate members of the new generation. The Ministry of Education has issued at various times "Guidelines for Primary School Students," "Guidelines for Middle School Students" and "Guidelines for College Students" and has set basic ideological and moral standards for students. On the basis of their specific conditions, the colleges, middle schools and primary schools have engaged in promoting the ideals of education centered around patriotism and communism, the proper outlook on life, morals, physical labor, discipline and the legal system and have launched such movements as "the five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent loves" and "learning from Lei Feng [7191 6912] and achieving the three ideals." Actual facts have shown that, generally speaking, the schools have done well in resorting to various means in a flexible and vigorous manner in engaging in ideological and political work centered around communist ideology. They represent the intrinsic difference between the socialist type of education in our nation and the type of education that prevailed in the old China and that continues to prevail in the capitalist countries. It is precisely for this reason that the new generation of intellectuals we have developed are politically conscious, inured to arduous struggles, dedicated to their studies and imbued with the earnest desire to establish a link with workers and peasants. These intellectuals are well represented by such outstanding intellectuals as Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133], Luan Fu [2940 5397], Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391], Lei Yushun [7191 7193 7311] and Zhou Lirong [0719 4408 2837] who have recently come on the scene. There has also emerged among the young students an unending stream of new personalities who represent the best in communist ideology such as Zhang

Hua [1728 5478], a student at the medical school of the Fourth Army and a member of the Communist Party who gave his life in his attempt to rescue an aged peasant, "the Liu Wenxue [0491 2429 1331] type of young heroes," a group of combat troops who rushed in to deal with an emergency and Wang Jixiu [3769 4949 4423], a fourth-year student at Huang Tang School in Shangqiu County in Henan Province who gave his life to protect properties belonging to a collective. Their outstanding deeds have not only set an example and a model for the vast number of young people and struck an intense responsive chord in the entire society but also marked the turning point in the betterment of the social climate and in the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The development of these educational undertakings and these achievements are the results of the arduous struggles and hard work on the part of the vast number of workers in the field of education under the leadership of the party, the superior socialist system and the painstaking labor put in by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries. By offering us guiding thoughts with far-reaching consequences, Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the people of various nationalities in our country, has exerted a vital influence on the development of education in our nation. Even today, many of his expositions continue to serve as an important source of guidance. Comrade Liu Shaoqi took it upon himself to establish the Chinese People's University and the Harbin Industrial College. He also put forward important ideas on the two labor and education systems. By giving an impetus to the development of our educational undertakings, Comrade Zhou Enlai also left his imprint on education. During the First 5-year Plan, he made the proposal that the various departments under the central government put a stop for the time being to the erection of office buildings and that the limited capital construction investment funds be used to establish universities and colleges for the development of talent. The eight nationally known colleges in the suburb of Beijing were established in short order as a result of his personal interest and support.

Like other battle lines, the development of education in our nation in the course of the last 35 years has had its setbacks. It was dealt a serious blow by "the gang of four" during the 10-year period of turmoil. These setbacks, detours, devastations and damages have, however, served to strengthen the will of the party and workers in the field of education. These workers have come to know, from the obverse and the reverse sides, the place and the role of education in socialist construction, the correct direction in which education should be developed and how to deal correctly with such major problems as the treatment of intellectuals. After "the gang of four" had been smashed to pieces and especially since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, our party has upheld and developed Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Zedong and has summed up our historical experiences since the establishment of the republic. These experiences have not only made it possible for our educational undertakings to be developed in a healthy manner along the correct path and to achieve new gains in the process but also to exert a major influence on the future development of education for many years to come. In this context, the major achievements we have made in education may be summarized as follows:

## The Development of Education Should Be Geared to the Scale and Speed of Economic and Social Development and Serve as the Strategic Focal Point of Our Economic and Social Development Programs

After the proletarian class had come to power, its most pressing task was to develop productive power in society as rapidly as possible, to raise the material, cultural and living standards of the masses, to devise effective means to develop productive power in society, to increase the rate of labor productivity by directing its efforts toward improving the cultural, scientific and technical standards of members of the labor force and to heighten their ideological and political consciousness. This task was all the more urgent in a large developing country with a population of 1 billion and an extremely weak economic and cultural foundation. With the advent of the 20th century and especially after World War II, scientific and technical development has been progressing at a rapid rate and more and more scientific and technological breakthroughs have been used to develop production. The number of scientific and technical experts, their level of attainment, the educational standards of the people, the scientific, cultural and technical standards of the vast labor force and the contingent of management personnel in society have become a major yardstick for determining the strength or weakness of a nation. Our party has come to regard efforts made to improve the political, cultural and scientific and technical standards of the entire labor force as its strategic task and historic mission. In view of the length of time it takes to develop talent, it is essential to have the most accurate forecast possible of future economic and social developments, to come up with the necessary program for educational development and to make the development of education the strategic focal point of the economic and social development program. It would be difficult to carry out any program for economic and social development if there is a shortage of personnel and if the program should fail to meet actual needs. The special feature of personnel training dictates that education be developed in accordance with the laws governing education and that it be given precedence over economic and social development. As was pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the key to modernization is scientific and technical progress. In his report to the 12th National Congress of the CPC, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that education was a strategic focal point in our economic development. That is the conclusion and the most important summation of our experiences in the development of education over the last 30-odd years.

It is gratifying to note that the idea entertained by the party that education should be made the strategic focal point has gradually been accepted by the people and that the battle line of education has in many ways been most favorable since the establishment of the republic. Since 1977, despite the fact that the financial situation of the nation has yet to show any basic improvement, allocations for education have been increased every year. The ratio between allocations for education and national income and expenditures has increased from 2 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively, in 1977 to 2.7 percent and 10 percent, respectively, in 1982. Educational development has been given priority on the agendas of the governments at various levels. More and more people in responsible positions in the provinces, cities and autonomous regions have taken it upon themselves to engage in investigation and research, to take the lead in bringing about educational reforms and to solve the major problems



standing in the way of educational development. It is encouraging to note that the production departments, the masses, the organizations and individuals have participated in raising funds for educational undertakings, that the social climate of looking down on education has been reversed and that the vast number of workers have made it a practice to resort to various means to raise the scientific, cultural and technical standards. Since 1977, the various types of educational undertakings at various levels have been further developed during the process of readjustment. The number of institutions of higher learning has increased from 404 in 1977 to 805 in 1983 while the number of students has risen from 625,000 to 1,268,000.

#### Education Must Turn Its Face Toward the Modern Era, the World and the Future

Prior to the Liberation, our educational system, its content and its methods were influenced to a large extent by Great Britain and the United States. Following the Liberation, we have, on the basis of our experience in the liberated areas, learned from the Soviet Union and made notable gains in bringing about basic reforms in the old educational system. However, in view of our lack of experience in developing socialist education, certain errors were made in our guiding ideology and specific policies so that the content, form and method of education failed to meet the needs for the economic and social development in our nation. It became, therefore, imperative to bring about educational reforms. In his foreword to "Education Must Turn Its Face Toward the Modern Era, the World and the Future," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out the correct direction which should be taken. It is our basic objective and guiding ideology to establish a link between the universal truth of Marxism and the specific situation in our nation, to proceed from the actual existing circumstances, to know the actual needs in our economic and social development, to resort to our own methods in establishing a socialist educational system with special Chinese features and to produce at a more rapid rate more and more talented people of a higher caliber. To bring about educational reforms, it is necessary to adopt a positive attitude, to avoid the beaten path and to discard obsolete methods. It is also necessary to proceed according to a plan, a procedure and a leadership that are in line with the laws governing education. We must make use of our historical experiences and benefit from the experiences of our forebears and those of foreign countries. In bringing about educational reforms, we must also deal correctly with the relationship between the needs of the moment and those of the future. It is particularly important that we should deal correctly with this relationship at a time when mankind has entered upon a new technical revolutionary era and at a stage when we are striving to catch up with the advanced international standard.

In recent years, we have made considerable progress in many respects in the reform of education. Progress has been made in reforming the unreasonable structure of the educational system and in foregoing practices inimical to the needs of economic and social development. In view of the increase in the ratio of students admitted to the vocational training courses in the general institutions of higher learning and the fact that the majority of the students in adult institutions of higher learning are enrolled in vocational training courses, the ratio of undergraduate students enrolled in the vocational training courses has increased considerably in the entire system of higher education.



The ratio of science courses in institutions of higher learning has gone up and the limited number of students previously admitted to the financial, economic, political and law departments has doubled. In senior middle school education, the ratio of those enrolled in vocational technical education has increased year by year from 6.4 percent in 1977 to 24.7 percent in 1983 (not including the technical schools). Due to the development of vocational education, the readjustment of general senior middle schools and the yearly increase in the number of students enrolled in institutions of higher learning, the ratio of senior middle school graduates admitted to the general schools of higher learning has increased from 4.7 percent in 1977, shortly after the restoration of the higher education admission system, to 16.6 percent in 1983 so that the intense competition for admission to schools of higher learning has been eased. The system for the admission and distribution of students to schools of higher education, the system of selecting grant-in-aid students, the middle and primary school systems, the setting up of the curriculum, the requirements for teaching and teaching methods have all undergone reforms or readjustments. Jiaotong University in Shanghai and the Industrial University in Beijing have made notable progress and gained valuable experience in introducing trial reforms of their internal administration system. The schools of higher education and the production departments, the concerted action taken by the schools and the departments concerned with science within the schools, the manual labor and technical education in the middle and primary schools and their work-study activities have made new progress both in content and in form. The emergence of short-term vocational colleges, the positive efforts made by various sectors in society to engage in educational undertakings and the establishment of the self-study examination system in higher education point to the need for our educational system to meet the new circumstances and for the development of education in its diversified forms.

#### Insistence on Walking on Two Legs and the Harnessing of All Positive Factors in the Development of Educational Enterprises

It was Comrade Deng Xiaoping who pointed out that education must walk on two legs. This major policy, formulated on the basis of the actual conditions of our country, is the result of our experiences in the development of education and should be carried out over a long period of time. We have a population of 1 billion, over 200 million college, middle school and primary school students and over 900,000 colleges and middle and primary schools. The development of education requires the raising of a sizable amount of funds. The average amount of educational funds made available to each student not only falls far short of the amount in the developed countries but is also considered low compared to the developing countries. Since our nation is still in a state of financial stringency, it is not in a position to take over the entire responsibility of greatly increasing investments in education in the near future. Our experience since the establishment of the republic has proved that we must insist on walking on two legs and to resort to all available means to raise the necessary educational funds. Our economic, financial and taxation systems are undergoing a period of reform. The autonomous powers and the incomes of the various enterprises at the basic levels are gradually being increased. With the all-out implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, the financial state of the peasants has shown gradual improvement. That

being the case, while the central and local governments are gradually increasing their educational funds and the ratio between educational funds and basic investments in education on the one hand and government expenditures on the other, they must also greatly motivate the positive attitude of the factories, the mining enterprises, the various businesses, the cooperatives in the rural areas and the masses to raise funds for educational undertakings. Experience indicates that the proper implementation of this policy will bring about rapid educational development. In order to motivate the enthusiasm of the concerned parties to engage in educational undertakings, proper reforms must be made in the educational management system.

The question of how to make the best use of the limited educational funds to continue to increase the effectiveness of educational investments is a matter of great consequence. Many institutions of higher learning are overstaffed. By reforming the administrative system and the administrative system within the schools, it will be possible to use the same amount of educational investments to produce a larger number of talented people.

#### Establishment of Marxist Concept Among Intellectuals and Implementation of Policy Toward Intellectuals

Since there can be no education to speak of without knowledge and without intellectuals, the implementation of the proper policy toward intellectuals is a matter of great importance in the development of socialist education. Following the establishment of the socialist society in our nation, the status of intellectuals has undergone a basic change in that they have become a part of the working class. We should have full confidence in and make the best use of them without reservation. We must at the same time adopt the necessary measures to strengthen their training and continue to raise their political and professional standards. We must strive to make them better and especially to improve the working and living conditions of the young intellectuals and to regard this task as "the most basic of capital constructions." Since "the gang of four" was smashed to pieces, and especially following the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC, the Central Committee has succeeded to a considerable extent in adopting a series of measures to eliminate "leftist" influences, to redress the wrongs done to the innocent, to upgrade the political and social positions of the intellectuals and to improve their working and living conditions. However, the "leftist influence" remains deep-rooted in many departments and localities and the implementation by various means of the policy toward intellectuals remains a difficult task. How this task is approached determines whether or not education can be developed at a more rapid pace.

The 9 million teachers of various types and levels are important components of our contingent of over 20 million intellectuals. The all-out establishment of this contingent is crucial to the improvement of the quality of education and a matter of strategic importance in the educational establishment. We must pool our material, financial and manpower resources to strengthen and develop teachers training, to establish and to perfect the network of teachers administrative cadres in the central government, the provinces, the cities and the counties. In order to build a sound foundation for general education and to set a benign circle in motion, the institutions of higher learning and the

middle-level vocational schools must assume the responsibility for the cultivation and training of teachers in the field of general education. An effort must be made over a long period of time to ensure that teachers in the institutions of higher learning should be at least graduate students with masters degrees and that general education teachers should have attained the university or college level. This is a long-term objective that must be achieved.

#### Adherence to Socialism and Improvement and Strengthening of Party Leadership

We are now confronted with a new situation calling for the socialist modernization of our construction projects and vigorous economic development in the 1990's. Although the class struggle is no longer the main contradiction, it continues to exist to a certain extent. Internationally, we are faced with the challenge of a new technological revolution, the struggle for supremacy between two superpowers and two different social systems and the intense struggle between two different ideologies. We must adopt the Marxist stand and viewpoint in making an overall forecast and analysis of future world developments, uphold the objective of turning out people who are both red and expert and who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically and insist that education should be developed in the socialist direction. Under such new circumstances, we must continue to regard the upholding and strengthening of party leadership in the schools as crucial to the development of education in the socialist direction. "The three directions" require that a greater effort be made by party leadership cadres in the schools to revolutionize, to intellectualize, to specialize and to place the accent on youth. In the last 5 or 6 years, on the basis of the need for the four modernizations of cadres, the leadership groups in the schools have been readjusted on two separate occasions. Experience has shown that unless party leadership is improved, it will not be possible to strengthen and uphold party leadership and that unless leadership groups are established to meet the actual demands of the "four modernizations," it will not be possible for the schools to operate properly. The very nature of work in the schools is such that it requires party leadership cadres to be conversant with politics, to understand and to be familiar with certain school operations, to be able to implement in the schools in a comprehensive and creative manner the line, principles and policies of the party, to be familiar with and understand the intellectuals, to implement strictly and properly the party's policy toward intellectuals, to set up a system for the division of labor between the party and the government, to devote their energies to ideological and political work among the teachers, the students, the staff workers and the party establishment and to be equal to the task of providing guidance to the schools in their forward march toward socialism under the new circumstances.

It is encouraging to look back on the significant achievements that have been made in the field of education during the last 35 years. It is with confidence that we look forward to the future of education in our nation. We must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Zedong, study seriously the new circumstances, seek to find solutions to new problems, sum up our new experiences, strengthen the work of research into the science of education, take a firm grasp of the laws governing education and speed up the progress of educational reforms in our struggle to establish and perfect the socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics and to accomplish the magnificent goal set by the 12th National Congress of the CPC.



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Ding Junfa [0002 0193 4099], Vice-president of the Hefei Industrial College: "Reform of Higher Education Both at the Macro- and Micro-levels Must Be Carried Out Simultaneously"]

[Text] What is known as the macro-level refers to the relationship between higher education and social and economic development. Its theory is manifested in the study of education and economics or education and society. What is known as the micro-level refers to the relationship between higher education and the training and development of people and the relationships within educational institutions. Its theory is manifested in the study of higher education and the study of managing institutions of higher learning. The macro- and micro-levels are two facets that complement each other. They can neither be mixed nor can they be isolated, and reform of higher education must be carried out on both of these levels simultaneously. There is only one fundamental goal of this reform, which is to proceed from the actual conditions in our nation, establish a system of higher education that possesses Chinese characteristics, produce properly and rapidly many qualified personnel, and make many achievements in scientific research. There is only one fundamental guiding principle for this reform, which is to face modernization, face the world, and face the future.

1. The reform of higher education on the macro-level must concentrate on resolving a few problems: First, it must resolve the problem of again increasing the understanding of the importance of education. The 12th Party Congress regarded education as one of the key strategies for economic development. The situation is most advantageous to education, but because the "leftist" ideology is deep-rooted, the ideology of looking down on knowledge, intellectuals and education has not been eliminated from the minds of a considerable number of people. Speaking of the entire nation, the passive situation where the few qualified personnel are of poor quality and are used improperly and in a disproportionate number basically has not been changed. This is a severe threat to the further development of the productive forces. At a full session of the Central Advisory Commission on 22 October, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that all 10 articles in the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on the Restructuring of the Economic System" are important, but the most important article is number eight: "Respect knowledge and esteem

qualified personnel." To summarize this expression, the key to the success or failure of this matter is whether qualified personnel can be found and promoted. Consequently, it is most important that the understanding of the importance of education again be increased throughout the party and the nation.

2. Resolve the problems in the structure of higher education in length and breadth. This includes the problems of the structures of different institutions of higher learning (key colleges and ordinary colleges, comprehensive colleges and single curriculum colleges, formal colleges and adult vocational colleges, colleges and technical schools), the different grades of students (graduate students, undergraduates and technical school students), specialized disciplines, and the educational institutions' system of ownership (by all the people, collectives, or private institutions as well as those jointly run by all the people and collectives or individuals), etc.

3. Reform the problems in the planning system of higher education. Education must institute a planning system that continues to develop in proportion and according to plan. This is to say that on the foundation of forecasting the amount of qualified personnel needed, gradually carry out training based on that need. State-run colleges mainly issue command plans, but the state should issue guiding plans because there is such a huge disparity between the needs and requirements for qualified personnel in each field. Educational institutions should be permitted to make rolling plans based on need and their own capabilities. The condition for implementing plans is implementation of the policy of who will benefit and who will invest. This is to say that the funds for the implementation of the state-issued command plans are provided by the state, and the funds for implementing the plans where the educational institutions train personnel for enterprises are provided by those enterprises. All trades and professions must be willing to invest in the intellect, and in particular enterprises must be encouraged to invest in institutions of higher learning. Those colleges that are run by collectives or are privately-run, or those that are jointly run by the state and collectives or individuals can formulate their own plans based on society's needs.

The present admissions system and job assignment upon graduation system must be reformed, and unity should be combined with flexibility.

4. Resolve the problems in the leadership system of institutions of higher learning. A long-standing major malpractice in higher education has been stifling overcentralization and the creation of barriers between central and local authorities. Educational institutions lack pressure, power and action. Consequently, how to increase the action of educational institutions is the key link for the reform of higher education. If this problem is to be resolved, then the two relationships must be properly maintained, namely, the relationship between the state and educational institutions and the relationship between these institutions and teaching and administrative workers.

At present, whether it be institutions of higher learning that are under the Ministry of Education, ministries and commissions of the Central Committee or localities, all are "appendages" that administer the departments responsible



for the work whose every action is just obeying orders. For example, throughout the nation admissions are centralized, job assignments are centralized, teaching programs are centralized, teaching materials are centralized, school systems are centralized, special titles are centralized, even school age is centralized. With all of this centralization, educational institutions have lost their enthusiasm and their distinguishing features. I believe that the autonomy of an institution of higher learning should be expanded, which would enable it to become an independent educational entity. It should be entrusted with the proper authority for planning, personnel matters, job assignments, finances, foreign activities, etc. Permitting free competition among institutions of higher learning would abolish the lifetime system at key institutions of higher learning.

Various forms of job responsibility systems must be implemented within the educational institutions. For teachers it would mainly be work standards for teachers, for party and government cadres it would mainly be the system of personal responsibility, for logistics it would mainly be the contract quota system, and for school-run workshops it would mainly be the economic contract system, all of which would enable the merits and accomplishments of each individual to be closely linked with wages, titles and bonuses.

Reform of higher education on the micro-level mainly refers to the reform of educational institutions. Our nation's institutions of higher learning have formed rigid patterns and many conventions that severely hamper the enthusiasm of teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers. This is such a waste of qualified personnel and intellect. For example, running an institution in a closed-off manner is to be isolated from the international community and domestic economic development. With the egalitarianism in the job assignment upon graduation system, doing things right or wrong is the same. Ability is divorced from position, and positions are divorced from wages. In the leadership system there is no separation of party and government, and the party replaces the government. In the management of students the students are coddled. In teaching the cramming method is used to produce students whose grades are high but whose abilities are low, and in fostering these students ability is ignored. Educational institutions take on the functions of a society where services for the young, old and sick, food, clothing and shelters and "career training for one's sons" are provided for., and nepotism make it impossible for talented people to have much job mobility. If these various production relationships within educational institutions are not changed, it will be pointless to discuss reform in other areas.

Reform within educational institutions is comprehensive, but it is basically two-sided, namely, the reform of management and the reform of teaching (the reform of scientific research and the reform of teaching are integrated). At present, there are some disputes. One side states that the reform of institutions of higher learning must begin with the reform of management, while the other states that the reform of management and teaching must be carried out simultaneously.

I believe that the reform of management and the reform of teaching complement each other. They are related as well as distinct, but they cannot artificially be taken separately. The reform of institutions of higher learning can begin with the reform of management, but the key is the reform of teaching.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DATA ON HIGHER EDUCATION, SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 9, 13 Sep 84  
pp 22, 15

[Tables Prepared by the Department of Planning and Financial Affairs,  
Education Ministry: "The Development of Higher Education and Secondary  
Technical Education in the 35 Years Since the Founding of the People's  
Republic"]

[Text] Adult Enrollment in and Faculty and Staff Sizes of Institutions of  
Higher Education, 1983 (10,000 persons)

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Incoming Enrollment</u>	<u>Continuing Enrollment</u>	<u>Faculty and Staff</u>	
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Total	47.82	112.84	10.22	5.48
Total Enrollment at Levels Equivalent to Regular Colleges	41.24	92.61		
1. Radio and T.V. Uni- versities	25.0	47.88	2.28	1.15
2. Worker and Staff Colleges	5.68	17.33	4.58	2.50
3. Peasant Colleges	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.01
4. Administrative Cadre Schools	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.08
5. Teachers' Colleges, Continuing Education Colleges for Teachers	7.92	20.1	3.09	1.71
6. Independent Correspon- dence Schools	0.14	0.81	0.05	0.03
7. Institutions Run by Regular Colleges Correspondence Departments	6.65	20.47		
Evening Universities	2.22	5.98		

Note: Only 124 adults were enrolled in institutions of higher education in  
1949.

Adult Enrollment in and Faculty and Staff Sizes of Secondary Technical Schools [STS], 1983 (10,000 people)

Type of School	Incoming Enrollment	Continuing Enrollment	Faculty and Staff Total	Teachers
Total	165.18	330.23	10.06	5.62
Total Enrollment at Levels Equivalent to Regular STS	43.76	113.34		
1. STS for Workers and Staff	24.45	35.77	2.70	1.56
2. Peasant STS	107.02	200.80	2.67	1.54
3. Continuing Education Schools for Primary-School Teachers	33.71	93.66	4.69	2.52

Note: Only 102 adults were enrolled in STS in 1949.

Total Number of Adults Graduating from (Completing) Institutions of Higher Learning and STS (10,000 people)

Type of School	Total 1949-83	1949-65	1966-76	1977-83
All Institutions of Higher Learning for Adults	337.25	20.05	41.10	276.1
All STS for Adults	593.71	72.11	63.0	558.6
1. Technical Schools for Workers, Staff, Peasants	421.86	27.16	63.0	331.7
2. Continuing Education Schools for Primary School Teachers	171.85	44.95		126.9

Note: In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, 3,372,500 adults have graduated from (completed) various types of institutions of higher education, of which 2 million people have attained levels equivalent to regular 4-year colleges; an 7,100 adults have graduated from (completed) various types of STS ich 2.9 million people have attained levels equivalent to regular STS.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Li Yin [7787 7299]: "Higher Education in Engineering Is Thriving"]

[Text] In the 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, China's engineering education, like higher education generally, has undergone brilliant, but tortuous development. Following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the implementation of the Central Committee's and the State Council's policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and directives calling for an acceleration of the development of higher education, engineering education has entered a new phase of prosperity, reform and progress.

Schools are now run on many levels, according to many standards and in many forms, and the field is expanding. Prior to Liberation, China's industrial foundation was extremely weak, and higher education in engineering was very backward. In the highest year, there were only 18 industrial colleges, which had a total enrollment of 27,000-plus students, of which 4,500 attended professional schools, and there were only 24 graduate students. Schools lacked variety, and disciplines were incomplete. Now there are four levels of students in the field: doctoral, master's, undergraduates and professional. According to statistics for 1983 (data for Taiwan are not readily available for any of the following), there were 230 regular industrial colleges (including 189 under graduate colleges and 41 professional schools), which is 13 times the number reported for the highest year prior to Liberation, and enrollment totaled 420,000 students, 15 times the pre-Liberation high. Graduate-student enrollment has risen especially rapidly. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," the number of entering graduate students in engineering totaled 22,943 between 1978 and 1983, and continuing enrollment thereof reached 14,758 in 1983, 615 times the pre-Liberation high. The CPR Regulations Concerning Academic Degrees were promulgated in 1983, and in the last few years, 9 doctoral degrees, nearly 7,000 master's degrees and close to 200,000 bachelor's degrees have been conferred in engineering throughout China.

In the past several years, professional education has expanded rapidly. Since 1977, 41 professional industrial colleges have been founded or reestablished, and new and continuing enrollments therein have steadily

increased, reaching 49,021—or 11.7 percent of the total for both undergraduate colleges and professional schools and 10 times the pre-Liberation high—in 1983. In addition, since 1980, provinces and municipalities have created 78 short-term vocational colleges, which are open to commuters, which set their own tuition rates, and whose graduates are not guaranteed job assignments but are recruited as needed and according to ability. These schools serve local communities, train technicians from the front line of production and offer programs lasting 2 to 3 years. Nearly 10,000, or about 1/3, of the students attending these schools major in some subspecialty of engineering. In addition to the above full-time, regular colleges, TV, radio, correspondence, night and vocational colleges also offer advanced training in engineering and have grown rapidly.

Following the establishment of our independent, socialist industrial system, the disciplines and specialties offered in industrial colleges have steadily increased in variety. In the early years of the People's Republic, radio technology and electronics did not exist as specialties. But now such basic specialties as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, civil engineering, architecture, chemical engineering and mining are more complete; new disciplines dealing with automation, computers, materials, oceanography, energy, the environment, bioengineering and the like have been created; peripheral, overlapping disciplines and specialties are growing steadily; 21 major specialties now exist; the range of specialization is broader; and the system of subspecialties within engineering basically meets the needs of China's industrial development.

The party's policy on education has been fully implemented, and many highly skilled and fully rounded—morally, intellectually and physically—engineers have been trained for the motherland's modern development. In the last 35 years, approximately 1.4 million engineers have been provided for the country, which is 44 times the 320,000 graduates produced in the field between 1928 and 1947. Between 1978 and 1983, 7,139 students received graduate degrees in engineering, which is twice the 3,671 provided between 1949 and 1965. These engineers, holders of both undergraduate and graduate degrees, have become a new and key force that is active along China's industrial battlefield.

In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive, "key schools are to be centers of both instruction and research," a number of key industrial colleges, while continuing to train high-quality talent, have undertaken many important research projects and become an indispensable front army in China's scientific research. Of the 122 prizes presented at the 1982 National Science and Technology [S & T] Awards Convention, institutions of higher education won 56, or 45.9 percent, and engineering schools took 19. Of the 702 national prizes awarded for major S & T research results and inventions prior to June 1984, institutions of higher education took 186, or 26.5 percent, and engineering colleges won more than 110.

Much improvement has been achieved in such basic school conditions as the quality of teachers, the development of instructional materials, and instruments and equipment. In 1983, there were nearly 120,000 full-time



teachers in industrial colleges throughout the nation, which is equal to 7 times the faculty employed in all institutions of higher education prior to Liberation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that "teaching materials are the key link," and accordingly we have since 1977 placed great emphasis on the development of such materials. Central ministries alone have published 468 basic textbooks and reference books for engineering, and altogether there are 1,325 specialized textbooks and reference materials in the field. Moreover, large increases have also been made in supplies of instructional equipment, advanced testing instruments, analytical devices and computers.

In accordance with the strategic policy proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping--"education must be oriented toward modernization, the world and the future," higher education in engineering is accelerating reform; meeting the challenge of the technological revolution and the needs involved in training high-quality S & T personnel; improving training for graduate students; emphasizing the development of key universities and disciplines; gradually readjusting the ratio between the number of students enrolled in undergraduate colleges and professional schools; stressing the development of specialties; strengthening such fields as light industry, textiles and civil engineering, which are in short supply; and broadening standards for specialties. The official list of specialties in engineering curricula has been revised, training objectives and basic standards for each level of engineering education have been tentatively established, and efforts have been made to formulate principles and regulations for instructional planning for engineering programs. Each engineering school is vigorously undertaking instructional reform; transforming, consolidating and developing old disciplines; selectively developing new disciplines; reducing class hours; streamlining course content; introducing heuristic pedagogical methods; strengthening laboratory work and training in engineering; placing emphasis on the selection and development of outstanding students; and launching all sorts of extracurricular S & T activities. Many schools have courageously initiated administrative reform, fixed-work assignments and pilot tests of flexible personnel systems, allowances for specific positions or salary reforms. In the process of reform, we are steadily improving instructional quality and are exploring a uniquely Chinese socialist system of higher education in engineering.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROFESSOR AS PARTY SECRETARY REPORTED

After the Appointment

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 3

/Article by Peng Ziqiang /1756 1311 1730/: "After the Professor Enters Into Politics"/

/Text/ Last December, there was passed out a news item by the Science and Technology University for National Defense: Professor Wang Hao /3076 3185/ came forward to serve as Political Commissar and party committee secretary. Many comrades began to express concerns for him privately: "Can a professor perform well when he enters into politics?" "Should he fail, he is liable to lose more than his job--he might even be throwing away his profession." "Many experts who are engaged in professional undertakings are unwilling to bother with administration; yet Mr Wang chooses instead to grab the post of a political cadre to work at." Naturally, even more comrades express confidence in him and are supportive. Today, Prof Wang Hao has entered politics for already a whole year; his practice has removed people's earlier doubt.

At 45 years of age this year, Wang Hao is a member of the board of directors of the China Space Science Association and Mathematical Science Association and a member of the standing committee of the board of directors of the China Systems Engineering Association; in his own profession, he really knows his stuff. But now he is on the verge of becoming an "official"; how is he to handle the post of this "official" of political work? After Wang Hao accepted the appointment, he thought: if I were to serve in the "tradition" of the past and still wish to retain my profession, I shall certainly be unable to succeed. But if I can cast off the kind of "formalism" in political work of the past, probably I can blaze a new path.

Once he acceded to office, he immediately made a clear distinction between the duties of a party committee and the administration /subject to its jurisdiction/. He became a liberal secretary by paying attention to giving scope to the university party committee's role in providing assurance and supervision, letting the university president freely handle his own office and power. Said he to the newly-appointed university president Zhang Liangqi /1728 5328 6386/: "Matters of administration are subject to your decision; I need not interfere. As for political education and ideological work, I shall have full responsibility."

In September this year, a university operations conference discussed the question of key investment projects in the handling of the 4 million yuan of capital construction funds. Zhang Liangqi wanted to invest them in the construction of a mathematics building but, because Wang Hao did not attend his conference, he felt somewhat unsure in his mind; he therefore decided to wait for an indication of attitude by Wang Hao before putting the project into practice. After Wang Hao learned about this, he said to Zhang Liangqi: "Such a matter does not require participation by the party committee; on administrative matters, once you give the go-ahead, they should be settled. I am not likely to cast any negative vote." At the beginning of this year, the university motioned to build an experts dormitory in order to accommodate foreign teachers; at that time, several proposals were advanced at the university operations conference. Someone looked up Wang Hao in hope of listening to his views. Wang Hao said: "This is something for the university president and vice president to decide; as secretary I can only make suggestions but not offer any decision."

There are also some strong points about a professor serving as party committee secretary. Proceeding from his "own feelings," Wang Hao succeeded in grasping thoroughly the teachers' and the students' psychology and disposition, being able to understand what they like and what they dislike. He is opposed to any "mountain of documents and sea of meetings," opposed to marathon meetings, marathon speeches, and opposed to the secretary making sure to be present at every meeting and giving speech at every meeting he attends. Said he: "Intellectuals treasure their time most." Hence, in the case of many meetings that may or may not require his presence, he simply refrains from attending. At a given meeting, his speech usually does not exceed 12 minutes; he often finishes talking after 5 or 10 minutes and does his best to hasten the rhythm of activity.

Understanding the intellectuals' psychological characteristics, Wang Hao is able to hit the nail on the head in handling his ideological work. A certain professor was in the process of going abroad for scholarly exchange but was afraid of people perpetrating ill-intended interference. After a chat with the professor, Wang Hao removed his worries. Wang Hao does a lot of his ideological and political work after the public meetings. After he acceded to the office of the political commissar, he chatted over 300 persons/times with individual teaching and staff personnel. He said: "We should refrain from calling a meeting for the slightest excuse; actually, intellectuals quite welcome the form of an individual chat after public meetings."

Perhaps some would ask: Has Wang Hao lost his profession? University president Zhang Liangqi is of the opinion that "Serving as he is doing today, Wang Hao can hardly lose his profession. At present, our administrative teams are not yet fully staffed; we are busy all the time at our work; it is impossible not to become somewhat affected professionally. But, after he became the secretary, he has decided to interact with all kinds of specialists; his vision has become broadened. This is rather beneficial to his profession!" Zhang Liangqi's words are by no means untrue. Five months ago, there occurred a refreshing event, which was single-handedly prompted by Wang Hao, at the systems engineering and mathematics department of the Science and Technology University for National Defense.

It turns out that he and comrades of this department created an experience called fostering "T-type" talents. The vertical stroke of this "T" represents professional knowledge, whereas its horizontal stroke represents knowledge of the systems science. He is of the opinion that the development of the sciences today makes connections between various things far stronger, whereupon many complicated macro systems have emerged; the structure of our original knowledge is no longer adapted to our social division of labor. Thus there is urgent need for a contingent of "T-style" talents who have both specialized knowledge and comprehensive capabilities to carry out coordination. Hence, he suggested that we need to borrow the experiences of foreign countries by walking out of our studies and face society, developing scientific consultation with our own research results in order to serve the construction of our four modernizations. He selected Liuyang County as the object of research in formulating near-term and long-term planning for our social economy at the county level, he also chose to serve as group leader in charge of this research project. During the process of the research, they gathered and sorted out a great deal of data and figures on the history as well as present condition of the locality, employed systems engineering methodologies such as operations research and control theory, and thereby formulated a "Plan for Economic Revival and Hilly Areas Development in Liuyang County." This plan has won the praise of our central leading comrades. Today, this plan is being implemented and has already reaped economic results.

The Xiangtan Iron and Steel Works encountered during its technical transformation questions such as whether or not its production should be suspended, whether or not it should build an oxygen-blowing workshop, whether or not it should rearrange the rail tracks within the plant, whether or not it should requisite any more land, and how can it succeed in achieving the most economical and yet at the same time the greatest economic results, etc. This plant decided to ask Wang Hao and others for advice. After some study, Wang Hao and others proposed an optimum program and had the problems solved. The Zhuzhou steel smelting plant and chemical plant, because of an exhaust gas problem, had engaged in litigation for many years; Wang Hao offered them a reasonable method of solution.

Since he started to serve as political commissar, Wang Hao has never departed from his teaching and scientific research work, and he has also been guiding six graduate students working on their master's degree. On the occasion of the university's major academic activities, he has always tried his best to attend. Not long ago, when a foreign expert came here to lecture, he presided over his presentations each time. People thus have a great deal to sing about Wang Hao's "political achievements" as well as professional accomplishments. Upon hearing about his story, a leading comrade also praised him, saying: that is right, why can't a professor serve as a university political commissar and secretary? He still remains a very good professor.



## Renovation for Ideological Work

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 3

/Postscript commentary by Ye Ban /5509 0133/: "In Ideological Work, Too, We Need To Cast Off Old Habits and Venture into New Attempts"

/Text/ Taking the fact of a professor serving as party committee secretary as news may perhaps seem to something rather strange in the eyes of some people. Because in accordance with our habits of long standing, ideological and political work has nothing to do with any special profession, as it consists most probably of nothing more than such old stuff as following "class struggle as the key link" (even though this was not explicitly mentioned), thus of struggling against this today and against that tomorrow, whereas a professor was necessarily a specialist engaged in a certain profession and most likely a "pedantic scholar" who, if allowed to handle ideological struggle in the persecution of someone, is most likely unsuitable.

Yet, today is the new era of the construction of our four modernizations when politics and economics can no longer be separated from each other; doing a good job in one's economic work is the greatest politics, and while engaged in ideological and political work one also should not artificially foster different sides of confrontation and thereby endlessly resort to struggles; one should, instead, go down deeply into the realm of specific professions and into the ranks of the masses to do more dreging work. At a place where intellectuals gather such as a university, if we wish to do a good job in our ideological and political work on the intellectuals, we need someone who understands the professions and who speaks a language in common with the intellectuals even more; under such circumstances, the superiority of a professor entering into politics becomes automatically conspicuous. After serving as party committee secretary of the Science and Technology University for National Defense for 1 year, Prof Wang Hao's "political achievements" have come to be known as phenominal; this stands as a vivid example.

Of course, it is not to say that all professors must enter into politics, or that posts of secretaries should all require professors to fulfill. At different units, the selection of secretaries and the appointment of professors must all adapt to local conditions and vary from person to person. But one thing must be clearly settled, and that is that those who are engaged in ideological and political work must understand some professional matters and serve the overall situation of our four modernizations. On this, we can no longer follow the old practices and must abandon them in favor of renovative approaches.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON JOURNALS FOR PARTY MEMBERS' EDUCATION HELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by He Dehui [0149 1795 6540]: "National Work Forum on Journals for Party Members' Education Held at Our Provincial Capital; Properly Study and Propagate the Resolution; Further Engage in Party Journal Work"]

[Text] The national work forum on journals for party members' education was held at our provincial capital and at Chongqing from 15 to 25 October. This forum was held in preparation for the propagation of the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on the Restructuring of the Economic System" that was adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee.

The comrades who attended the forum earnestly studied the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on the Restructuring of the Economic System" that was adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee. The comrades stated that the "Resolution" proceeds from the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, that it is integrated with our nation's actual conditions, and that it expounds the necessity and urgency of accelerating the restructuring of the entire economic system that has as its key restructuring in cities. It stipulates the direction, character and tasks of the restructuring as well as each of its fundamental policies and principles, and it is a programmatic document that guides us in carrying out the restructuring of the economic system and continuing with the party consolidation. We must indeed properly study and propagate the "Resolution" while engaging further in party publication work.

During the discussions, the comrades reviewed the propagation of the party consolidation and economic restructuring by the party's education journals in each province, city and autonomous region. They exchanged experience, studied the next step of the propagation, and in particular studied and explored the question of how the journals for party members' education can adapt to the situation of the restructuring and in the spirit of this restructuring how to improve the propagation and quality of these journals. At the same time, they also exchanged the experience of reforming the journals themselves.

Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], deputy secretary of the Sichuan Party Committee of the CPC, visited with all of the comrades who attended the forum, and He Haoju [0149 6787 3515], provincial party committee standing committee member,

chaired the forum and delivered a speech. Liao Bokang [1675 0130 1660] and Xiao Yang [5135 4441], leading comrades of the Chongqing municipal party committee, gave briefings and passed on the experiences of restructuring the economic system in the city of Chongqing.

Altogether over 120 people attended the forum, which included responsible comrades concerned from the Central Committee's party consolidated guidance committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the organization department of the Central Committee, and the propaganda department of the Central Committee; representatives of the RENMIN RIBAO, HONGQI ZAZHI, BANYUE TAN, and the Central Committee's radio station; and over 30 responsible comrades and representatives of journals for party members' education from each province, city and autonomous region throughout the nation.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUNG CADRES URGED TO SHOW RESPECT FOR ELDERS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 4

/Article by Xi Jinping /5045 6602 1627/: "Middle-aged and Young Cadres Must Have 'Respect For the Elders'"/

/Text/ During the past few years, along with our institutional reform, a large contingent of old cadres voluntarily have retreated to the second and third line, turning over their burdens to middle-aged and young cadres. How are the latter going to shoulder such heavy burdens and realize the cooperation between the new and the old cadres? I am of the opinion that middle-aged and young cadres showing respect to the old ones constitute one important condition.

"Respect for the elders" has been a fine tradition of the Chinese people. As early as over 2,000 years ago, Mencius, when replying to King Xuan of Qi's question on the way to run his country, already suggested: "Respect our own elders and, by extension, also respect the elders of others." He raised the practice of "respecting our elders" to the plane of establishing governance in the country and peace throughout the world. In the ranks of the feudal ruling classes through our dynasties, events such as people of power and influence plotting against one another and fathers and sons shedding each other's blood occurred quite frequently. The so-called "respect for the elders" under such circumstances constituted, of course, not more than a means with which they dressed up their scene of peace and prosperity and attempted to win people's support. But, for ages the toiling people have always taken "respect for the elders" as a great virtue in their self-cultivation and social conduct and followed as a matter of habit. Today, this traditional virtue of "respect for the elders," with its feudal element cast off and new social content added, has become a component of our socialist spiritual civilization. Middle-aged and young cadres should especially set themselves up as examples and do a good job in showing others the way of practicing it.

Within the ranks of our own cadres, the realization of succession between the new and the old is not a power transfer between individuals or groups in opposition to each other, nor a struggle for power and influence, but in the interest of the same goal and the same cause. Therefore, the succession between our new and old cadres must be a case of both cooperation and replacement. Here, "respect for the elders" constitutes the premise of cooperation, and cooperation, in turn, is the basis of replacement, whereas replacement becomes the result of

cooperation as well as the basis for new cooperation. Zheng Banqiao, a poet of the Qing dynasty, has penned the following poem: "The fact that a new bamboo tree is able to extend higher than an old one, Depends entirely on the support of the old. As new ones shoot up in one future year after another, Tall ones of younger, and still younger generations surround the domain of the grandmatrons." The growth of the middle-aged and young cadres follows the same pattern. The old cadres' oral instructions and personified teachings as well as support and assistance are indispensable to the new ones. Only if middle-aged and young cadres wholeheartedly respect the elder ones can a genuinely harmonious relationship of unity and cooperation be established between the new and the old cadres, and, from that basis, they may work hand-in-hand in jointly pushing the cause of the party forward.

To middle-aged and young cadres, "respect for the elders" begins first of all with learning the strong party character of the old cadres. An experience of several decades of revolutionary struggle results in the utter loyalty of the old generation of revolutionaries toward the party and its cause and in their steely stance. Whether it was at the time of the war years of bloody and stormy struggle or the time of the 10-year turmoil of adverse experience, whether in the midst of great storms in political life or great upheavals in personal encounters, they have "remained erect and strong through such countless tests, despite winds from the east or west, north or south." They have remained steadfast in their loyalty to the party. Our party stands the way it does today precisely because we have had the core force composed of such a contingent of old comrades with a strong party character.

Secondly, we must inherit the old cadres' fine qualities. Countless old comrades have "once joined the revolution, they always make it their home"; they have behaved thus for decades without flinching, always diligently and conscientiously, remaining ascetic and simplistic, honest and dedicated to public duties, oblivious of calculations for fame and gain, and unmindful of sacrifices.... Even after retirement, they still exhibit "incessant strivings" in an attempt to devote their "remnant enthusiasm" to the party and the people. Their various fine qualities are concentrated in the manifestation of their spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people throughout their lives.

Thirdly, we must energetically give scope to the fine traditions of the old cadres. The old generation of revolutionaries have not only taken lead in spearheading our magnificent revolutionary cause but also guided our party in forging a set of fine traditions and workstyles, such as closely linking ourselves with the masses, proceeding in all cases from reality, uniting theory with practice, and conducting criticism as well as self-criticism. It was precisely by relying on these fine traditions and workstyles that our party has always been able to maintain an organic relationship with the vast ranks of the people, unite with all forces that can be united, and continue to advance from victory to victory. These fine traditions and workstyles are our "heirloom." In this process of succession between the new and the old cadres, we must not only refrain from throwing them away but continue to develop them and leave them to posterity.



Fourthly, we must warmly look after the life of the old cadres in their later years. Being willing to serve as "a human ladder," the old cadres have on their own retreated to the second and third line; our middle-aged and young cadres must endeavor to see to it that they end up in the right quarters and make sure that they have the necessary conditions under which they can engage themselves in activities and tasks more suitable to their present state of health so as to pass away their late years pleasantly and meaningfully. In the case of old comrades who have already departed from their active posts, efforts must be made to implement and realize the basic political accommodation, normal organizational life, slightly better living conditions arrangements promised them, and; in this regard we definitely must not be perfunctory or even take it as a burden. In the case of old comrades who are still carrying on at the first line out of their own persistence, middle-aged and young cadres should earnestly respect them, unite and cooperate with them and do their best to share certain burdens with them in order to enable them to maintain their healthy physique, vigorous energy, and play an even greater role.

Of course, advocating "respect for the elders" definitely does not suggest asking middle-aged and young cadres merely to follow the example of the old cadres, do everything as they have done, or even to plagiarize their style by simply adapting to certain sterile forms and methods of work without any courage to step one single step beyond such conventions.

"Indigo blue is extracted from the indigo plant"; middle-aged and young cadres must have the courage to demonstrate their own strong points and dedicate themselves to reform, dare to innovate, so as to bring about a new situation with their blood and sweat and blaze a path of success. Only thus can middle-aged and young cadres live up to the expectations of the older generation and accomplish their historic mission of continuing the past and opening up the future, and inherit what was ahead of them as well as create what is yet to come.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZUNYI: RED ARMY MARTYRS MONUMENT--Zunhi, 15 Jan--To mark the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi meeting, a ceremony to unveil the monument to the Red Army martyrs and to cut the ribbon at the opening of the site of the former general political department of the Red Army was solemnly held in Zunhi City today. More than 500 people, including the old Red armymen and cadres from Beijing, Yanan, Jinggangshan, Shaoshan, and Ludingqiao and the cadres and masses of various nationalities in Zunyi Prefecture attended the unveiling and ribbon-cutting ceremony. Among them were Wu Xiuquan, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee, Tong Xiaopeng, member of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee, Xie Zhenhua, political commissar of the Kunming Military Region, and Chi Biqing and other responsible persons of the Guizhou provincial party, government, and army organizations. With feelings of profound respect, they paid homage to the mausoleum of the Red Army martyrs, presented wreaths to the martyrs, and visited the site of the former general political department of the Red Army and the auxiliary exhibition room of the Zunyi meeting. [Report by reporter Dai Xuanchang [2071 1357 7022]: "Monument to Red Army Martyrs Unveiled in Zunyi"] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 85 p 1 HK]

CSO: 4005/397

EAST REGION

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY DESCRIBED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Zhang Yifu [1728 6318 1788]: "Zheng Xuchu Answers Questions Regarding Controversial Issues on the Higher Education Front"]

[Text] This reporter recently interviewed the party committee secretary of Shanghai's Jiaotong University, Zheng Xuchu [6774 2485 0443]. He expressed his views on how to reform higher education. They are as follows:

1. China's higher education has witnessed considerable progress over the past 35 years. It has been reported that the number of institutions of higher learning has grown from 205 in 1949 to 800. There are more than 35,000 full and associate professors (lecturers and teaching assistants not included). They constitute a powerful force. However, due to deficiencies of one kind or another in the management system operating within institutions of higher learning, the function of these professors has not been fully realized. What should we do about it? I think we should first reform the management system in institutions of higher learning by doing away with the practice of "eating out of one big pot" and mobilizing all instructors. Ever since 1979 people have held differing views on the reform of higher education, and the proposal to endow institutions of higher learning with more autonomy was criticized even back then. Due to pressure from critics, social inertia and other factors, the majority of institutions of higher learning have not been able to institute reform even though they wanted to. Trial reform measures have been implemented in only a handful of schools. In the spring of this year, the reform efforts made by Shanghai's Jiaotong University were affirmed first by comrades Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, and Wang Zhen and then by comrade Zhao Ziyang as he reported on the government's work. The masses of people on the higher education front were elated and took pride in carrying out reform.

Although only a short period of time has elapsed, there have arisen in our society certain phenomena that merit concern. There is ideological confusion because the demarcation line between management reform and educational reform is not well defined. We are not opposed to educational reform; as a matter of fact, we have always been engaging in educational reform because we recognize it as something that requires constant and

persistent attention. Because they have to deal with different circumstances, different schools face different problems; however, educational reform cannot be carried out successfully if common problems (such as hoarding talented people and the practice of eating out of one big pot) in the management system are not resolved. I have always held that the relationship between the management system and education and scientific research is analogous to that between the relations of production and productive forces. The primary reason for management reform is that it would lead to an improvement in education and scientific research. Without successful management reform there cannot be effective educational reform; on the other hand, intensive educational reform would involve further management reform. Management poses a great problem than education and scientific research. This is evidenced by not only the experience in higher education that we have acquired over the past 35 years, but also by our success in agricultural reform. The eight-point characters for agriculture and the practice of deep ploughing and close planting had been in effect for over 20 years, but it was management reform that eventually resolved problems with the agricultural system. The production responsibility system liberated the productive forces and expedited the development of agriculture and scientific farming. Results achieved through these measures have been shockingly impressive in both the domestic and international contexts.

It has been pointed out by comrade Wan Li that management reform involves making enemies. Indeed, people often just don't know how to deal with the difficulties that arise from management reform. On the other hand, we have always engaged in educational (teaching methods and others) reform; however, since these reform efforts have been cosmetic and easy to implement, they have encountered little resistance. These reform efforts have not resolved the fundamental problems in institutions of higher learning because they were not designed to correct these deficiencies. How can the quality of education and the level of scientific research be improved and how can socialist universities with exemplary performance and characteristics be formed if institutions of higher learning are not given more autonomy, if there are always more hands than needed and if the practice of "eating out of one big pot" are not rectified?

2. So far as the policy of "gearing scientific technology toward economic construction and basing economic construction upon scientific technology" is concerned, Shanghai's Jiaotong University has never failed to implement it thoroughly. The University has been criticized for "having gone in for factories in a big way," "being concerned only with the bottom line," "having lowered its academic standard," "having had the wrong approach," and "having progressed in the wrong direction." Let us look at what has actually taken place. First, thanks to reform, all our instructors are now working hard to produce high-quality talent and achieve high-level scientific research results. They stress the quality of the education they offer and try to improve their teaching methods. They pay attention to the development of students' intellects and abilities. The University is offering 510 elective courses; more than 2,000 students are taking elective courses in art and literature and in subjects unrelated to their majors in addition to elective



courses in their major fields of study. These courses have broadened their knowledge in sciences and literature. At the same time, the postgraduate program has witnessed growth. The University now has 950 graduate students--4 times the 1981 level. With respect to scientific projects, our instructors have been involved in both basic and applied research at the same time as they fulfill duties given to them by the state and concerned ministries and commissions. These state-determined duties make up more than 95 percent of their total workload. Their efforts in scientific research have provided the groundwork for the forming of the two centers and the realization of the "three directions" for the university. However, we should be aware of the fact that the majority of factories in China do not have their own research units (this can be contrasted with the situation in the U.S.); as a result, research cannot be conducted and several decades have gone by without there having been any improvement in commodities. Under such circumstances, should institutions of higher learning dispatch some of their instructors to assist factories in conducting research? I think it is absolutely necessary and logical. The state of affairs in China requires it.

For many years, China's scientific research has only loosely been integrated with production. This factor has adversely affected economic development. In view of this, 3.5 percent of the instructors in our university are working together with more than 20 factories in various locales: the university provides technical know-how and local factories provide funds, manpower and factory buildings. They work together to improve and develop products. As a result, some commodities have become brand name items (e.g., the total value of cooling tanks for electric fans manufactured by the Shangyu Electric Fan Factory in Zhejiang grew from 500,000 yuan in 1979 to 13 million yuan in 1983) and have been marketed internationally. With the improvements in economic results, the factory has given a portion of its profits to the university in order to improve the welfare of instructors and staff members. This undoubtedly compensates somewhat for the fact that few other investments in education have been made in China.

You may wonder how the university has allocated its funding for scientific research, its share of profit from cooperation with factories and earnings from university-run factories. I have here the accounts: a total of 9.7 million yuan has been spent on developing new branches of learning, for purchasing equipment and on improving the conditions in the university; 2.4 million yuan has been given gratis to assist the construction of the border areas (purchasing equipment and bearing scientific research costs gratis); only 700,000 yuan has been spent on wage reform and wage increase within the university. Would it have been the "correct approach" if we had just asked the state to bear the above-mentioned costs and did not try to work things out ourselves? More importantly, the quality of the education we offer and the scientific research we conduct has been enhanced as a result of the fact that our work has been integrated with reality and geared toward the economy. Since 1979, Jiaotong University has won 180 major national, provincial, or municipal awards for its scientific research efforts. The quality of the education it offers has been ranked number one of all universities in Shanghai in numerous contests. All this could not have been achieved without reform.

Since our university began instituting management reform 5 years ago, we have conducted more than 600 scientific research projects. The transfer of these projects into productive forces poses a major problem. In the past 2 years, the university has established close ties with the nation's provinces and cities (Tibet and Taiwan not included) in order to resolve this problem. We have tried to transfer to other provinces and cities our scientific know-how and have assisted them in using it for production applications. Many of our scientific research efforts have affected the construction of the national economy in a positive way. For example, the hydraulic coupling device designed by the university has been utilized in various locales and can save 100 million kw/hr of electricity, or 6 million yuan, a year. The university's applied engineering theories have contributed to the long-range planning for the development of Xinjiang and won the trust of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (the university paid for this project out of its own pocket as it saw that this was something that had to be done).

A great deal of work has been accomplished by Shanghai's Jiaotong University and other institutions of higher learning with respect to transferring scientific research to productive forces; however, I think there is more to be done and many of our comrades ought to be more aware of the fact that scientific technology is to serve economic construction. Very often scientific research ends with the completion of theses. Theses are instrumental in getting promotions, but are not very helpful to the state's economic construction and the development of productive forces. Universities in other countries have undergone great changes a long time ago in view of the circumstances brought about by the new technological revolution. For example, Stanford University in the U.S. built and developed the "Silicon Valley" along with 12 major companies, and Mrs Thatcher of Great Britain founded the Science Park. These efforts show that they place great emphasis on transforming the results of scientific research into productive forces. In view of the fact that China's economy is underdeveloped and the level of its productive forces is still low, we should particularly stress that scientific technology must be geared toward economic construction. It is our feeling that scientific know-how and talent are urgently needed in many regions, cities, departments and sectors in China; therefore, institutions of higher learning should try to develop their potential in order to contribute to the four modernizations drive and a thriving economy.

There are many institutions of higher learning in China. They vary greatly in nature, duty and size, and they are affiliated with different organizations. We suffered losses from our past mistake of instituting only a single educational framework. We should not make the same mistake with respect to reform. We should work out measures to suit the times, local conditions and the schools. Our comrades on the higher education front face a common mission, that is to be bold in making explorations in the course of reform and in forming a socialist system of higher education that is uniquely Chinese. We have to work for the realization of this mission. We should set our goal in the right direction, assume a direct approach and accelerate our pace in order to generate pragmatic, frank and open discussions. Only by doing so can we achieve higher education reforms in a united way.

EAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 22 JAN IN JINAN

SK230218 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 11th Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress opened in Jinan on the morning of 22 January. Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the plenum that was held on the morning of 22 January.

The following is the agenda for the session: to discuss and decide the date for convening the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress and the agenda of the session, to listen to the provincial People's Government's report on the reform of the economic structure, to examine and discuss the Shandong Provincial draft provisional regulations on protecting the legal rights of rural specialized households and the Shandong provincial draft provisional regulations on managing foodstuff retailers and food sanitation at urban and rural trade fairs [words indistinct] to listen to the report on a visit to Japan delivered by the visiting delegation of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, to conduct by-elections for our province's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress, and to decide on personal appointments and removals.

Entrusted by the provincial People's Government, Vice Governor Mr Shizhong reported on our province's situation in the reform of the economic structure and our province's plan for the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the economic structure.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, including Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zeng Chengkui, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui. Attending the session as observers were responsible persons of the provincial People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, provincial departments concerned, the city people's congress standing committees directly under the jurisdiction of the province, the prefectural liaison offices in charge of the people's congress work, and some country people's congress standing committees.

CSO: 4005/398

## EAST REGION

### SHANDONG CYL COMMITTEE'S SESSION ENDS 18 JAN

SK190510 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The third plenary session of the seventh provincial CYL committee successfully concluded in Jinan City on 18 January. At the session, members studied and defined work tasks in the current drive of conducting reforms among CYL organizations at all levels in line with the central target of pushing economic reform forward and training the new successors to our generation. They discussed and also adopted a decision on arousing CYL members and youths throughout the province to plunge themselves into economic reform and to strive to make the people wealthy and the province and country prosperous, as well as a resolution on convening the provincial CYL Congress.

At the session, Lin Tingsheng, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a work report entitled "Continuously Emancipate Our Minds and Vigorously Conduct Reforms and Create Something New so as To Bring Further About a New Situation in the Provincial CYL Work." In his work report, Comrade Lin Tingsheng pointed out: Taking the spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 4th Plenum of the 4th provincial CPC Committee as a guiding principle, taking the task of pushing forward the economic reform and training the new successors of the generation as a target, and emphasizing the task of strengthening the urban CYL work, the guiding ideology and task of the provincial CYL work in 1985 is to lead the CYL members and youths to actively foster their modern view, to enthusiastically plunge themselves into the practice of conducting reforms among economic systems, to make all-out efforts to study modern scientific and cultural knowledge, to make more contributions to making the people wealthy and the province prosperous, and to further create a new situation in the provincial CYL work.

During the session, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, received CYL cadres from various localities and fronts throughout the province and addressed them.



In his speech, he stated: The general demand of the provincial CPC Committee for CYL cadres at all levels is to temper their courage and resourcefulness in conducting reforms, to increase their talent and learning by conducting practice, to train their ability to make contributions and pioneering business, and to make efforts to temper themselves to be new cadres who have courage and insight and are ambitious and able to assume important responsibility.

CSO: 4005/393

## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

**ZHEJIANG LEADERS AT NEW YEAR PARTY**--The Zhejiang provincial party committee and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government cosponsored a get-together last evening to usher in the New Year. Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the get-together along with cadres of provincial organs. Attending the get-together were leading comrades of the Zhejiang provincial party committee and its advisory and discipline inspection commissions, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Military District and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Shen Guifang, Zhang Xiufu, Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Wu Zhichuan, Xing Zitao, Zhen Zulun, Xu Qichao, Wang Wenhui, Yao Chao, Zhang Renzhi, Wu Youxin, Zhu Zhiguang, Sun Zhangliu, He Zhibin, and Zhang Shaowen. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 1 OW]

**ZHEJIANG'S NEW JOURNAL**--Beginning 1 January this year, Zhejiang's provincial journal GONGCHANDANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS] has become a larger-size, 16-mo journal, instead of a 32-mo, book-size journal as before. The journal's new edition has made some improvements in substance and format in order to keep up with reform and party rectification, to propagate the party's principles and policies, to be more effective in educating party members, to guard against unhealthy tendencies, and to enrich party members' life. Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, wrote an article for the new edition of the journal. In it, entitled "Greetings and Wishes," he urged the party journal to keep up with the requirements of reform, continue to improve its substance and propaganda method, make itself "a bridge between the party and the people, assistant of the people at the grassroot units, and a good friend of all readers," and serve the grassroot units and the broad masses of party members and readers. Comrade Wang Fang also urged party organizations at all levels to care for and support the journal by writing articles for it and distributing it throughout the province so as to bring the role of the party journal into full play. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 1 OW]

**SHANDONG'S ART EXHIBITION**--An exhibition of the paintings by (Huang Yongyu), a noted artist, opened at the provincial art gallery on 19 January. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC committee, including Su Yiran, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Qin Hezhen, and Li Zichao, attended the opening ceremony.

Also present were Hua Junwu, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and vice chairman of the China Artists Association, and noted personages of various circles. Xiao Hong, director of the provincial cultural department, and Mr (Huang Yongyu) spoke at the opening ceremony. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. Mr (Huang Yongyu) is a professor at the Central Art Institute and a permanent member of the council of the China Artists Association. He has held several exhibitions and enjoys a good reputation at home and abroad. On display at this exhibition are the works he created over the past few years. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 85 SK]

FUJIAN'S VETERAN DOCTOR VISITED--Comrade Xiang Nan went to Panyu in Fuzhou on the morning of 6 January to visit Lin Rugao, a famous 97-year-old orthopedist. He highly praised Lin for his outstanding contribution in the field of orthopaedics, and wished him good health and a long life. While inspecting the Panyu Orthopedical hospital in Fuzhou, he expressed the hope that the departments concerned would pay attention to the construction of a hospital specializing in traditional Chinese medicine, build a Lin Rugao orthopedical hospital, and actively support the development of the hospital. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 1 OW]

INSCRIPTION UNVEILED IN SHANGHAI--According to JIEFENG RIBAO, on 21 January a board with the inscription "Qingpu County Museum" written by Comrade Chen Yun was unveiled in front of the Qingpu County Museum. (Liancheng) Town, Qingpu County, is Comrade Chen Yun's hometown. Last August, Comrade Chen Yun, at the request of the Qingpu County CPC Committee and Government, wrote inscriptions for the county museum, the Qingpu County Annals and Martyr (Wu Zhixi), a native of (Liancheng) who was killed during the Great Revolution in China. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/398

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WEI CHUNSHU ON NEGATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Shanghai MINZU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 10, 20  
Oct 84 pp 4-5

[Article by Zheng Shengfeng [6774 4141 6265] and Shi Dasheng [0670 6671 3932]: "Democracy and the Legal System Can Be Safeguarded Only If the 'Cultural Revolution' Is Negated; Talk with Wei Chunshu, Chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region"]

[Excerpt] Since last April Guangxi has made great efforts to deal with the problem of "Cultural Revolution" remnants, in accordance with Central Committee directives. What is the relationship between this matter and enhancing construction of democracy and the legal system?

"Weeding out remnants" per se refers to thoroughly negating the 'Cultural Revolution' and the practical activity of strengthening democracy and the legal system!" Comrade Wei Chunshu's [7279 4783 2631] manner of speaking was firm, decisive and resolute. He clearly is the principal leading figure in this case of "weeding out remnants" in Guangxi, and he has been deeply affected by it and has given it much careful thought. He said that during the 10 years of turmoil, democracy and the legal system suffered such wanton destruction and violation that even the chairman of the PRC could not guarantee its survival, and lawlessness reached alarming proportions. As Comrade [Deng] Xiaoping said with indignation, any country can avoid this kind of turmoil as long as it maintains even a small legal system! Chairwoman Deng Yingchao has said: From now on we must definitely refrain from this kind of lesson paid for with blood. That is, we must never again allow this kind of historical tragedy to recur. And this requires that the "Cultural Revolution" be thoroughly negated. Only then can the socialist democracy and legal system be guaranteed. By "weeding out remnants" we are bringing order out of this chaos. For better than a year this work has been very successful in ferreting out and dealing seriously with the "three types of people" who made their names as "Cultural Revolution" rebels, and in genuinely accomplishing what the Central Committee demanded of it both by solving the problem and stabilizing the situation. One reason for this is that the laws have been strengthened, work was carried out strictly according to law, and this work that has such a bearing on the nation's long-term peace and security was well-organized and well-led. "Therefore," concluded Comrade Wei Chunshu, "weeding out remnants" is a process that actually involves both studying the law and enforcing rule by law."



Bitter and remorseful recollections of the 10 years of turmoil and the sober summing up the job of "weeding out remnants" have brought a grim look to Comrade Wei Chunshu's mild countenance. How have things turned out? "Democracy surely cannot exist in a state without a legal system. The nation, the nationalities, and the people all suffer as a result!"

Having said this, Comrade Wei Chunshu quite naturally recalled Chairman Peng Zhen's speech at the Second Plenum of the Sixth CPPCC: After Liberation we needed to rule the country by law. It was not enough merely to set forth policies; we also needed a sound legal system. We needed to make the transition from customarily doing our work in conformity with policy to doing our work in conformity with both policy and the law. Comrade Wei Chunshu said with considerable emotion: "I heartily commend this view. Several among us who have been through the democratic revolution have long had a strong understanding of policy but an inadequate understanding of the notion of a legal system, and consider conformity with it in their work to be a nuisance. Thus it has been easy to substitute the party for policy and power for law. But in fact, being afraid of small nuisances only leads to greater nuisances; only by dealing with small annoyances and can the larger ones be avoided. The lessons of the 10 years of turmoil during the 'Cultural Revolution' must be firmly borne in mind." We never expected that this eminent cadre who had committed himself to the revolution over 40 years ago would actually perform this kind of self-analysis in front of two young reports. No wonder the Hong Kong newspapers refer to him as the very popular "three-time mayor" of Nanning.

Comrade Wei Chunshu told us that after Guangxi has "weeded out remnants" and taken its makeup course in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution", the concept of the legal system will steadily take hold in people's minds. In addition, economic reform will proceed in all rural and urban areas, and the economic responsibility system will be implemented. The broad masses of peasants eagerly hope that their political rights and economic benefits will receive legal protection. These are the conditions that favor a sound legal system, the development of democracy, and rule by law. What is crucial is for leading cadres to set examples by observing discipline and the law, to resolutely rectify and oppose the substitution of power for law and the use of power for selfish interests. At this point Comrade Wei Chunshu raised his voice to say: "Whether it be an individual pursuing small gains or a unit seeking larger gains, using power to advance selfish interests is wrong. Substituting power for the law is even more of an affront to the law. In our country, the people are the masters. Resolving legal problems is not the affair of emperors, dukes, princes, or imperial commissioners. Nor does it depend on leading cadres, but on the law. Every matter for which a leader has the final say is essentially a case of substituting power for the law and making power greater than the law."

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CSO: 4005/251

SOUTHWEST REGION

INTELLECTUALS RECRUITED FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Education Office Actively Recruits Intellectuals for Party Membership and Further Eliminates Influence of the Left During Party Consolidation"]

[Text] During the party consolidation the provincial education office further eliminated the influence of the "left" and actively recruited for party membership intellectuals who met the qualifications. This caused a major change in the age and education composition of the party member ranks. At present, party members throughout the office already account for 43 percent of the total number of workers and staff members, among which party members who are intellectuals account for 95 percent of the total number of party members.

Once the party consolidation began, the leading party group of the education office placed on its important agenda the work of admitting into the party outstanding activists who were willing to devote themselves to socialism and communism. In the stage of studying the party consolidation the party committee of the office organization held many forums for activists. During the comparison stage, members of the education office's leading party group, party members and leading cadres of departments at all levels and some comrades took the initiative and had heart-to-heart talks with the more than 60 activists who applied for party membership. They guided them in the study of the party's rudimentary knowledge and encouraged them to participate in the study of party consolidation. Each party branch carried out earnest education, training and investigation work for the activists who applied for party membership.

The ideological influence of the "left" and bias toward intellectuals are the main causes of the difficulty that intellectuals encounter when they join the party. Taking aim at this problem, the leading party group of the provincial education office paid attention during party consolidation to guiding the vast party members in correcting and overcoming the ideological influence of the "left" and correctly understanding and implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. Early in May the leading party group specially arranged a period of time and organized party members to study the eight articles of leading comrades of the Central Committee that explain the problems of intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. This

enabled the vast party members to understand the major significance or recruiting intellectuals for party membership. The party committee of the office's organization held many meetings of the party branch organizing committee. The party's structure was studied, each party branch was required to draw up plans for recruiting intellectuals for party membership, and education and training measures were put into effect. For every comrade who applied for party membership, each party branch carried out concrete analysis based on facts and in accordance with the standards for party members, and education and assistance were increased for some comrades who had shortcomings. For example, a comrade who applied for party membership was educated and trained by the underground party prior to liberation. However, for a long period of time he could not handle himself in his work and his relations with the masses were poor. Eight times he applied for party membership, and each time his application was disapproved. While eliminating the influence of the "left" during this party consolidation, party organizations pointed out in all earnestness his own problems, and on many occasions party members had heart-to-heart talks with him. When he was ill in the hospital comrades took the initiative and visited him to show their concern. While in the hospital he repeatedly and earnestly studied the party constitution, and he again measured his own shortcomings by the standards for party members. The party branch thoroughly analyzed his particular shortcomings, concluded that he basically met the conditions for party membership, and submitted his case to the party branch congress for discussion. His application for party membership was approved. Recently, the party committee of the education office's organization approved the recruitment of seven new party members, six of whom were intellectuals.

9926

CSO: 4005/229

NORTH REGION

SHANXI: MEETING DISCUSSES WORK REGARDING VETERAN CADRES

HK211358 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Organization Department and the Veteran Cadres Bureau of the provincial CPC committee jointly held a report meeting at the (Meishan) auditorium to convey and implement the spirit of the provincial conference of representatives of retired veteran cadres.

(Ping Bende), deputy chief of the veteran cadres bureau of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report on conveying and implementing the spirit of provincial conference of representatives of retired veteran cadres.

(Zhang Hanwen), advisor to the provincial chemical industry department, gave a briefing on the experiences of his own unit.

In his speech, Lu Gongxun, standing committee member and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC committee, emphatically pointed out that the work dealing with veteran cadres is an important part of the party's organizational work. In order to earnestly implement the spirit of the provincial conference of representatives of retired veteran cadres, it is necessary to firmly grasp the following:

1. It is necessary to properly resolve the problem in the understanding of the work dealing with veteran cadres and to understand that properly carrying out this work is of prime concern to the reform of the cadre system, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and the reaching of political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee. Only by resolving the problem of ideological understanding is it possible to attach importance to the work dealing with veteran cadres.
2. It is necessary to perfect the organs handling the work regarding veteran cadres and to transfer personnel to be in charge of this work. This is an organizational guarantee for making the work regarding veteran cadres a success.
3. It is necessary to reasonably resolve concrete problems of veteran cadres. We must refrain from paying lip service and taking ineffective measures. It is necessary to take practical action and to earnestly resolve the problems in a down-to-earth manner.



4. It is necessary to properly carry out political and ideological work among retired veteran cadres and to perfect regular organizational activities. It is necessary to show concern for retired veteran cadres both in their daily lives and the political arena.

5. Those units which fail to effectively and profoundly implement the spirit of the provincial conference of representatives of retired veteran cadres must make up lessons in accordance with their needs. It is necessary, in accordance with the practical situation in each unit, to take effective and practical measures to successfully carry out the work regarding veteran cadres.

CSO: 4005/396

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC COMMITTEE CONVENES WORK CONFERENCE

HK210457 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Summary from poor reception] The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee convened a work conference in Taiyuan on 20 January. "The main items on the agenda are to sum up work in 1984, find the shortcomings in work, decide on the goals of endeavor in 1985, and look into specific measures for implementing the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the relevant central documents of this year." Over 1,000 responsible comrades from all parts of the province are attending the conference. Wang Senhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, presided on the opening day.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech. He said: In 1984 the provincial CPC committee focused its work on economic work and party rectification. Outstanding successes were achieved on all fronts. On ideological and political front, the province continued to eliminate leftist influence, corrected the guiding ideology for professional work, and gave prominence to education in totally negating the cultural revolution and eliminating factionalism. The work of dealing with unhealthy trends and weeding out [qingli] people of three categories was grasped steadily.

"In particular, since August last year, we have conveyed and implemented among party-member cadres the spirit of the relevant central instructions on work in Shanxi, which have had a great impact on further unifying people's thinking and strengthening unity, and brought about a political situation of stability and unity in Shanxi not seen for many years."

"Total value of the province's industrial output in 1984 was 17.1 billion yuan, a rise of 12.9 percent over 1983. Profits and taxes paid to the state amounted to 970 million, a rise of 5.36 percent. Total retail sales amounted to 8.245 billion yuan, an increase of 20.8 percent. Financial revenue was 2.697 billion yuan, an increase of 12.5 percent. Despite rather serious natural disasters in places, an unprecedentedly good harvest was reaped thanks to good policies and hard work. A large number of peasants who have got rich ahead of others have now emerged. Over 330,000 households had per-capita incomes averaging over 1,000 yuan, and 23,000 households had incomes of over 10,000 yuan."

"While affirming the achievements in economic work, Comrade Li Ligong spoke on the existing problems and the plans. He spoke on shortcomings in four areas, such as lack of clear understanding regarding the specific goals, measures, and steps for quadruplication, and ineffective leadership over economic work." He went on to call for further efforts to emancipate the mind and eliminate leftist and outdated concepts, and stressed the importance of building the four modernizations and developing the productive forces.

CSO: 4005/396

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: NI ZHIFU VISITS WITH RONG GAOTANG 22 JAN

SK230438 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 January, Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and adviser to the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and (Yuan Weiming), vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, visited the broad masses of sportsmen who are receiving training in swimming, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, and tennis at the Tianjin sports center. They intimately asked about their training situation and encouraged the broad masses of sportsmen in the municipality to have firm confidence, to work hard in the training courses, to lay a good foundation, and to develop themselves into an excellent sports team with boundless enthusiasm.

Comrade Rong Gaotang and (Yuan Weiming) also inspected the newly constructed tennis court and swimming pool. They also urged the municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission and relevant departments to work out a plan for the most of the existing advantages to strengthen the sports team and to train successors, and to make contributions to welcoming the 10th Asian Games in 1986 and the 24th Olympic Games in 1988.

On the evening of 22 January, Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee; [words indistinct] and Yao Jun, vice mayor, visited Rong Gaotang and (Yuan Weiming) at the guesthouse.

CSO: 4005/396

## NORTH REGION

### HEBEI LEADERS ATTEND EDUCATION COMMENDATION MEETING

HK230544 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 1984 provincial meeting to present commendations for running schools through a variety of channels, jointly held by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, ceremoniously opened in the capital of the province, Shijiazhuang, yesterday [15 January] morning. This is a grand meeting of outstanding workers on the adult education front.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the preparatory group of the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Gao Yang, Gao Zhanxiang, Wang Zheng, Lu Chuanzan, Wang Yu, Wang Zuwu, Li Fanglin, and Xu Ruilin, attended the meeting.

At yesterday morning's meeting, Lu Chuanzan, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee and director of the science and education department of the provincial CPC committee, made a summing-up report on the situation in running schools through a variety of channels throughout the province in 1984. Leading comrades, including Gao Yang, Gao Zhanxiang, and Wang Zheng, awarded commendation banners, prizes, and honorable certificates to 10 advanced counties, including Wuan County; 100 advanced units, including the Baxian County Peasant Secondary Vocational School; and an advanced individual, (Zhou Xu).

Attending the 1984 provincial meeting to present commendations for running schools through a variety of channels are representatives of the advanced counties, advanced units, outstanding cadres in running schools, outstanding teachers, democratic parties, social organizations, people who run private schools, and the PLA unit stationed in Baoding City; and deputy secretaries, deputy commissioners, and vice mayors of all prefectures and cities who are in charge of educational work. The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Education of the central authorities, and the National Worker Education Administration Committee have sent people to attend this meeting.

CSO: 4005/396



NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES PLANS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Liu Zin [0491 0530]: "The People's Government of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region Announces Two Plans To Popularize Primary Education and Restructure Secondary Education"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the general office and the department of education of the people's government of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have recently issued the "(Tentative) Plan To Popularize Primary Education in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region" and "(Tentative) Plan To Restructure Secondary Education and Develop Vocational And Technical Education in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region."

The "Plan To Popularize Primary Education" states that effective September 1984 those people who have not completed primary education (in rural and pastoral areas the terms may be softened to the completion of certain courses) may not recommend and elect cadres, may not be hired as staff members by state, commune and brigade enterprises and may not enlist in the military. Those who eschew primary education may be asked by the people's government to donate money to the foundation for the elimination of illiteracy. The "Plan" points out that in setting up schools the principle of integrating uniformity with versatility must be observed. An adequate central elementary school must be set up in the Xiang and Sumu area; simply-equipped full-time, half-day, or alternative kinds of elementary schools may be set up in other areas. In areas where transport facilities are inadequate or where population is sparse, language, literature and math classes may be offered in selected spots. The "Plan" specifies that starting fall, 1984, elementary schools in rural and pastoral areas will offer courses in agriculture and animal husbandry to senior classes so that primary education may integrate closely with socialist modernization and the production in, and living conditions of, each area. The "Plan" also specifies that once a locally-supported teacher has been ascertained as competent, he may become eligible for hiring by various academic agencies. The welfare of locally-supported teachers must be assured, and the wage system must be implemented gradually. Those who volunteered to teach in rural, pastoral, and other areas where material life is highly inadequate may work on a rotating basis, will not be required to register as permanent residents there and cannot bring their family with them. They will be given

special material compensation and family visits will be made easier for them. Competent primary school teachers will no longer be transferred to other posts.

The "Plan To Restructure Secondary Education and Develop Vocational and Technical Education" instructs that supervisory units be formed by the autonomous region, leagues, cities, banners, counties and various major mining enterprises in order to perfect the restructuring of secondary education. Graduates of urban vocational senior high schools will be employed in accordance with the level of their competence and the principle of "three integrations." National and collective agencies will, when hiring, give priority to graduates of vocational and technical schools. They will recruit from a broader segment of the population if they need more people; however, the vocational and technical competence of these people will have to be tested. Labor service companies in various locales will be responsible for organizing unemployed graduates to be hired on a collective basis or individually. The trial period may be reduced or totally done away with for graduates of vocational high schools. The majority of graduates of high schools teaching agriculture, animal husbandry, or forestry will return to their hometowns to engage in production; the remainder will continue their education. From now on, workers and technical personnel in agriculture and animal husbandry hired by commune and brigade enterprises and basic level cadres in rural and pastoral areas should be chosen from among graduates of the above mentioned schools. Vocational higher and secondary schools should recruit graduates of agricultural and vocational senior high schools whose aptitudes fit the programs they offer. The vocational competence of these students should be further tested and a special passing grade will be set up for them in order to make sure that a proportion of students enter into schools of a higher grade. Labor departments should allocate portions of their funds for training and settling young people awaiting employment to educational departments to be spent on vocational education. Concerned institutions of higher learning should offer vocational and technical courses and short-term training classes for teachers, and training centers for teachers in vocational education. Education academies, schools of advanced studies for teachers, and normal colleges should shoulder the duty of producing vocational teachers by forming departments to train vocational teachers.

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CSO: 4005/213

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

**TIANJIN MARKS EDUCATOR'S CENTENNIAL**--Tianjin, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--The Tianjin Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held a grand meeting this morning to mark the centennial of Mr Ma Qianli, a well-known patriotic educator. To mark Mr Ma Qianli's centennial, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote an article entitled "In Memory of Mr Ma Qianli, centennial, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote an article entitled "In Memory of Mr Ma Qianli, My Teacher and Friend." In that article, published by RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO, Deng Yingchao highly evaluated Mr Ma Qianli's lifetime patriotism. Leading members of the Tianjin CPC Committee, the Tianjin CPPCC Committee and some democratic parties as well as members of Mr Ma Qianli's family were present at the commemorating meeting. [By reporter Yang Fubao] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 22 Jan 85 OW]

**ULANQAB LEAGUE WORK CONFERENCE**--On the morning of 21 January, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, visited and spoke to leading cadres at or above the banner or county level who were participating in the Ulanqab League work conference in Jining City. He said: The 8,400 square km of land in Ulanqab League is a treasure. Among the league's 3.2 million people of various nationalities, there must be many talented people. We should further break with the leftist influence, and boldly use young and middle-aged people with knowledge, ability, courage, and resourcefulness. Special attention should be paid to inviting the people with knowledge and skills from advanced localities, and the employment period and method can be determined by each unit itself. Efforts should be made to achieve success in the open policy and enlivening the economy in line with local conditions. Comrade Zhou Hui earnestly hoped that leaders at all levels will enhance their spirit, strengthen the study, go deep to grassroot units to conduct investigation and study, and carefully guide the reform so as to make new contributions to vitalizing the economy of the Nei Monggol Region. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/396

NORTHEAST REGION

LI DESHENG MOURNS OVER DENG YU'S DEATH

SK240537 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpt] After failing to respond to any medical treatment, Comrade Deng Yu, former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress and retired veteran cadre, died of illness at the age of 81, on 12 January 1985, in Shenyang.

When Deng Yu was hospitalized, in serious condition, Guo Feng, Huang Oudong, Li Huang, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Xu Shaofu, and Zhang Zhengde had called on him at the hospital several times. After he died, Wang Zhen, Li Desheng, Huang Kecheng, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Huoqing sent messages of condolence and presented wreaths. The office of the NPC Standing Committee sent a wreath. Presenting wreaths were the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial grain bureau, and all provincial-level departments.

CSO: 4005/398

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN AT ICE, SNOW FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS

SK240824 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] When night fell on 5 January, the 6 big characters "The Harbin Ice and Snow Festival" on the ice plate at the south gate of Harbin's Zhaolin Park and the 10 large ice lamp scenes were simultaneously shining brightly with radiant splendor. The heavy curtain had been raised on the first ice and snow festival in the history of our country.

Standing under the ice plate, Wang Rensheng, mayor of Harbin City, delivered a brief opening speech to the huge crowd of people. After that Governor Chen Lei cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony of the first ice and snow festival.

Along with the old and the young people, leading comrades of the province and Harbin City, including Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Jian, and Wang Huacheng, walked aimlessly, enjoying the ice lamp scenes. Wang Yilun, retired veteran cadres and former secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, also attended zestfully. Attending the mass celebrations in the park were leading comrades of Jilin, Qiqihar, Daqing, and Jiamusi cities.

CSO: 4005/398



NORTHEAST REGION

PLA COMMANDER CALLS FOR REPUDIATION OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Shangahi MINZHU YU FAZHI /DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM/ in Chinese No 8,  
20 Aug 84 pp 2-4

/Excerpts from article by Qi Zhenzhi /7871 7201 0037/ and Xu Xing /1776 5887/:  
"Thorough Repudiation of the 'Cultural Revolution' Is Also a Profound Lesson in the Legal System; Commander Li Desheng /2621 1795 3932/ Answers Staff Reporters' Questions"/

/Excerpts/ We found out after arriving in Chenyang at prior to the whole party entering the stage of comparative investigation, the military region party committee had specially studied thorough repudiation of the "cultural revolution" and led by members of the standing committee of the party committee, the military region organs had generally had remarkable results in using the past month to restudy the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, improve their understanding and distinguish right from wrong. We then asked Commander Li why this study was so important and how thorough repudiation of the "cultural revolution" was related to building the army legal system.

Commander Li thereupon unassumingly and patiently explained to us that "I am also constantly acquiring a deeper understanding through study, and the more I study the more I feel that the need to thoroughly repudiate the 'cultural revolution' in order to be able to truly distinguish the principles of right from wrong and to enable the whole party to not just go through the motions is also a profound lesson in the legal system!" He recalled that the "cultural revolution" was indeed a great internal disorder and catastrophe, totally confused right and wrong and good and evil and therefore had a hundred disadvantages and not one benefit! Many monstrosities such as the legal system and discipline being practically destroyed and power, factions and private affairs being more important than law, the party and public affairs all appeared one after another during those lawless years under the cloak of "revolution," evil expanded and its pernicious influence is today still far from being eliminated both in society and army. Commander Li emphasized that "If we are not vigilant enough and do not thoroughly criticize these things, many problems will still be tangled up to unravel and we will perhaps suffer greatly from it at any time." He said for example that if the deviations of anarchy, defiance of law and discipline and liberalization are still manifested to varying degrees in the army and especially if the roots of factionalism are not eradicated, the poison

fungus of factionalism will still breed and make trouble in certain people, "honesty will have no faction and dishonesty will be solid as a rock" and we must thus restudy the resolutions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, comparatively investigate in a down-to-earth manner and thoroughly repudiate the "cultural revolution" in order to truly maintain unanimity with the party Central Committee.

Commander Li then discussed the tasks of "three supports and two military's" which were given to the PLA during the "cultural revolution." He said that although "helping the Left" at that time had the effect of stabilizing the situation, its actual result was still the creation of a "faction" which had a negative influence, made mistakes and owed debts to local cadres and the masses. He used a vivid metaphor asking, "When the strategy is wrong in a war, what meaning can there be in succeeding in specific battles and tactical situations? All factions in the 'cultural revolution' were miscarriages under incorrect lines, not one was correct and how could 'helping the Left' not create a faction and what contribution did it make!"

We praised this commander for exercising strict self-discipline and he solemnly said, "I admit it when I make mistakes and am realistic! Studying how to thoroughly repudiate the 'cultural revolution' is still a problem of improving understanding, and except for the 'three kinds of people' none of us investigated and affixed individual responsibility. I have made my own appraisal which is that those who suffered in the 'cultural revolution' were those who carried out an incorrect line."

As to the relationship between repudiating the "cultural revolution" and building the legal system, Commander Li said, "Is it still unclear that the 'cultural revolution' greatly damaged and trampled on the Constitution and the legal system and that the chairman of the state could not defend himself, the commander in chief and veterans suffered one after another and beating, smashing and looting were of course legitimized!" Commander Li said with deep feeling that "The pernicious influence of the 'cultural revolution' is still today a major source of violations of the law and discipline. All soldiers who are now approximately 20 years old were still babies during the 'cultural revolution,' but their minds have still been similarly infected with the poisonous fungus of factionalism and anarchy and they often suddenly commit crimes due to certain minor matters such as trying too hard to save face, helping 'fellow-villagers' or covering small advantages; when joining the army, some soldiers still hide daggers in their backpacks, saying they are for 'self-defense'; some who have just put on the uniform are sent back to their home villages by messengers from their ancestral homes; this shows that the army cannot operate in a vacuum but is closely linked to society. In positively educating soldiers to thoroughly repudiate the 'cultural revolution,' we must now also enable them to distinguish between right and wrong before repeatedly talking to them about the 'Constitution,' the 'Criminal Law' and the 'Provisional Regulations for Punishing Soldiers Who Violate Responsibilities' and guide them from studying and knowing the law to observing and using it; we must also concentrate on giving them a lesson in the legal system before they are discharged, requiring that they maintain the good traditions of a revolutionary army and become good citizens who observe discipline and the law. Millions of PLA leaders studying and observing the law will play a great promotional role in stabilizing and unifying society and further improving the customs of the party and the people!"

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING: COMPILATION OF DANGDAI ZHONGGUO--On the morning of 29 December, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of responsible cadres of the provincial-level organs to work out a plan for compiling and publishing the Liaoning volume of the mass collection of DANGDAI ZHONGGUO [CONTEMPORARY CHINA]. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Guo Feng pointed out: The compilation of the mass collection is a new, great matter as well as an important job. Leading comrades at all levels must ideologically pay attention to this work. The provincial CPC committee decided to finish the work of compiling the Liaoning volume of DANGDAI ZHONGGUO by the end of 1986. [Excerpts] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING: (LI SHAOYUAN)'S DEATH MOURNED--(Li Shaoyuan), member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and former deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, died of illness on 28 December 1984 at the age of 69 after failing to respond to any medical treatment. While (Li Shaoyuan) was hospitalized in a serious condition, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, had visited him many times. Upon hearing of the death of Comrade (Li Shaoyuan), the National CPPCC Committee sent a message of condolence. Presenting messages of condolences and wreaths were Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Zhang Aiping. The remains of Comrade (Li Shaoyuan) was cremated on 5 January, 1985. Before the cremation, leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, Liaoning Province, and Shenyang City, including Guo Feng, Liu Zhenhua, and Li Tao, paid their last respects to the remains of (Li Shaoyuan) at the hospital and expressed their condolences to his children. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/393

NORTHWEST REGION

PROBLEMS OF BUREAUCRATISM EXPOSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Pan Zhenggong [3382 2973 0501]: "During Party Consolidation the Provincial Commerce Office Investigated and Handled Problems of Bureaucratism"]

[Text] During party consolidation the provincial commerce office resolutely investigated, exposed and handled problems of bureaucratism. From June until August, altogether 46 cases were systematically exposed throughout the trading profession, 24 of which were rather severe cases that caused the economy to lose over 2.58 million yuan. At present, 23 of these cases have already been investigated and handled, and separate party and governmental disciplinary measures have been taken against some of the people who committed severe bureaucratic errors.

Since party consolidation, comrades have reported many problems in the area of bureaucratism and have successively exposed the "cotton case," the "raw lacquer case," the "pork case," etc. Under the guidance of the provincial party committee, the commerce office dispatched work teams to carry out special investigations of the "raw lacquer case" and the "pork case." They ascertained where responsibility lied and dealt with the bureaucratic work styles of the leaders and cadres concerned in the "raw lacquer case." Part of the frozen pork that the provincial food company had allocated for Liaoning went bad, which caused the economy to lose 170,000 yuan. This case was handled by the Central Commerce Bureau. In May of this year the commerce office also organized its forces, carried out a reinspection, sought out the causes and explanations, and issued recommendations for handling the bureaucratic work styles of the leaders concerned and those people who were responsible. These recommendations have already been reported to higher authorities for examination and approval. When the provincial food company went to ship pig offal to Guangzhou, the wrong goods were sent because the other party's telegram had been misunderstood. This caused a loss of over 14,000 yuan. A local grocery company lost over 370,000 yuan that were sent aside for a 300-ton friction press, and over 200,000 yuan for a baling press that was on order were lost, etc. One by one these problems were investigated and handled. In order to learn a lesson, each company under the jurisdiction of the commerce office has generally established a system of personal responsibility, and rules and regulations have been formulated in order to avoid and put a stop to further losses caused by bureaucratism.

9926

CSO: 4005/229

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI REVIVES, IMPROVES PROCURATORIAL WORK

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by He Xia [0149 0204], Shaanxi Chief Procurator: "All Types of Procuratorial Operations Have Been Launched and Serve the Party's Central Work"]

[Text] Since 1978, procuratorial organs have been reestablished at all levels in Shaanxi and, under the leadership of the party committee and superior procuratorial agencies, have closely served the party's central work, initiated all types of operations and achieved a certain amount of success.

Through the various stages of criminal investigation work, procuratorial organs have effected a stern crackdown on counterrevolutionary and other criminal acts of destruction, protected citizens' personal liberties and effectively maintained social order. During this struggle, procuratorial organs throughout the province have worked to prevent and correct a number of misjudged cases, undiscovered cases and cases in which punishment was improperly meted out and have investigated and prosecuted a number of serious cases involving favoritism before the law, disclosure of state secrets, unapproved release of criminals, frame-ups, vengeful assaults, serious malfeasance and the use of torture to extort confessions.

Investigation of economic crimes has brought about a stern crackdown in this area, protected the legal rights of all regular and key households, promoted the open-door policy and facilitated implementation of the policy to invigorate the economy. Following the announcement of the central authorities' decision to crack down on economic crimes, all Shaanxi procuratorial organs cooperated closely with relevant agencies and vigorously joined the struggle. From 1982 through June of this year, these organs recovered 5.50-plus million yuan in potential losses for the state and 230,000 jin in grain, and thus have protected and promoted the smooth process of economic development in Shaanxi. Criminals who have perpetrated extortion, robbery and theft against the "two households" have met swift and stern punishment according to law, which development has facilitated the expansion of rural commodity production.

Response to written and oral inquiries and requests from the public has been vigorously initiated. From 1979 through 1983, Shaanxi's procuratorial organs received 172,000 such inquiries and accusations, conscientiously



investigated and prosecuted the major cases thereof, had unjust verdicts from the "Cultural Revolution" overturned, succeeded in uncovering well-concealed criminals who had escaped the net of justice, tightened relations with the masses and promoted advances in the struggle to crack down on criminal behavior.

While carrying out all of this work, procuratorial organs throughout the province have steadily improved their organization, ideology, operations and development; trained a contingent of excellent procuratorial workers; and produced many progressive groups and individuals. From 1982 through early 1984, 36 such groups and individuals were honored at the "two delegates convention" held by the Shaanxi political and legal front.

12431

CSO: 4005/214

TAIWAN

CHINA POST ON HONG KONG PEOPLE'S PLIGHT

OW141257 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Hong Kong People's Plight"]

[Text] The Hong Kong people's rush for immigration advice on how to leave Hong Kong before Red China's takeover in 1997 shows their plight and bewilderment.

Their fear of Chinese communist oppression was heightened despite the signing of the British-Red China accord promising to maintain the basic freedom and lifestyle of Hong Kong for 50 years. But the people still fear that they will be left to the mercy of Red Chinese authorities after 1997. Peking made clear in the accord it will view them as "Chinese nationals" who will not be entitled to "British consular protection" in Hong Kong.

According to information from a new immigration counseling agency, the Hong Kong Freedom of Movement and Rights to Abode Limited's director Peter Mok, the agency began taking appointments for interview last Thursday and was swamped with hundreds of appointments.

The plight of Hong Kong people is not limited to those Chinese residents who came from the Chinese mainland originally after the 1950 Chinese communist occupation of the mainland but also keenly felt by Chinese mainland refugees who arrived in Hong Kong over the last 35 years to escape persecution and oppression. About half of Hong Kong's 5.5 million population consists of those people.

Even those people who hold "British Dependent Territory Citizens" passports which entitle them to British consular protection are jittery as they are forbidden to live in Great Britain and are only allowed to visit. It shows the British discrimination against its colonial people whose interests were not adequately cared for by the British authorities in signing the illegal accord with the Chinese communists.

While many Latin American and Pacific island nations are offering those people passports and citizenships at high prices, the Republic of China has extended

its helping hand to anyone who wishes to come to Taiwan to reside and invest. They may do so easily without red tape and the funds they bring in may be sent out without difficulty.

The Hong Kong subcommittee of the Executive Yuan has just broadened the scope of assistance to those loyal Chinese citizens in Hong Kong who wish to come to the Republic of China for investment or residence. They will be granted multiple entry and exit permits to facilitate their travels to and from the Republic of China. They will be given all necessary assistance in their desire to invest or find partners for joint ventures.

The assistance we offer to the loyal Chinese citizens of Hong Kong provide a sharp contrast to the harsh treatment they receive from the British and Hong Kong authorities. Their callous treatment in their plight of the freedom seekers is amply shown by the continuous arrest in 1984 of 9,732 so-called "illegal immigrants" to Hong Kong from the Chinese mainland.

The people of the Republic of China will offer them our sympathetic support in their plight and hope that they will refuse to recognize the illegal accord reached between the British and the Chinese communists. The ROC Government has repeatedly announced that it will not recognize the Hong Kong accord signed between Britain and the Chinese communists because the latter "are a rebel group and have no right to represent the whole of China or the Chinese people."

Moreover, by 1997, the Chinese communist regime will have disappeared from the Chinese mainland as all the Chinese people on the mainland will have overthrown the inhuman and cruel regime and replaced it with a free and democratic government under the Three Principles of the People. By that time, the people of the Republic of China will once again be the masters of the Chinese mainland to restore the freedom and basic rights for all the Chinese people.

All the free people should indeed work hard for that day to come in order to stabilize the world situation and reestablish peace and order in Asia and the Pacific region. At the same time, they should prevent the British from throwing 5.5 million people into the slave camps of the Chinese communists.

CSO: 4000/100

TAIWAN

OFFICIAL ON MAINTAINING HONG KONG FREEDOM

OW170440 Taipei CNA in English 1523 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Taipei, 16 Jan (CNA)--Chang King-yuh, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], pointing out that freedom is the foundation of Hong Kong's prosperity, said in a recent interview: "History will give its harsh judgment if the free world fails to help Hong Kong maintain its freedom."

Chang made the above remark in a meeting with reporters from the National Broadcasting and Television Corporation of West Germany.

Change said since World War II, West Berlin has been under constant threats from the communists, but Western nations have never ceased their support for the free life style there.

But now, Chang continued, Hong Kong is about to become a very bad example of the free world's attitude because the 5.5 million people there will be turned over to a communist regime without a chance to express their wishes.

Chang said that free enterprise and a free life style are contradictory to the current system in Communist China. Although the Peiping regime has made some degree of change in its economy in recent years, it has nevertheless tightened its military control on the China mainland.

Hong Kong's freedom and prosperity are two things in one body and can never be separated, Change said. He added that for its own interest, the Peiping regime might wish to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, but it is very doubtful that the regime will be able to achieve this goal.

Chang also pointed out that the Republic of China is fully aware of the Chinese Communists attempts to promote their solution of the Hong Kong problem as a lever [words indistinct] conspiracy "one nation two systems."

Change stressed that the nation will continue to provide necessary assistance to help the people of Hong Kong maintain their free system. "We will never believe that communism is the answer to this problem," he said.

CSO: 4000/100

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONGRATULATES REAGAN--Taipei, 18 Jan (CNA)--All members of the Republic of China's National Assembly sent a cable to Ronald Reagan Friday congratulating him on being inaugurated into a second term as President of the United States of America. The cable indicated that January 20 will be a "propitious occasion" for Reagan's inauguration into his second term of office and that assembly members were in "a most happy mood" as they sent "heartfelt congratulations." The cable message added that assembly members are deeply convinced that Reagan's leadership of America according to that nation's free and democratic traditions will be instrument in helping justice prevail throughout the world. "Human dignity will be glorified," the members said, enabling all people of the world to enjoy peace and blessedness in "a grand commonwealth." [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 85 OW]

COUNTERFEITING INTELLIGENCE BODY PARTICIPATION--Taipei, 23 Jan (CNA)--The ROC's National Anti-Counterfeiting Committee (NACC) will participate in the Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau (CIB) after its official establishment next month in London, England, according to a ranking official of NACC. The official indicated that the NACC's participation in the CIB will help local enterprises to collect information concerning counterfeiting, as well as to let the world know the ROC's efforts to combat counterfeiting. CIB, an international anti-counterfeiting institute sponsored by the International Chamber of Commerce, will collect counterfeiting information from its members in 57 countries throughout the world. It will also set up an international counterfeiting information network, which will make the CIB more powerful in its efforts to stop counterfeiting. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 23 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/100



HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HU QILI POSSIBLE FUTURE CPC GENERAL SECRETARY

HK140621 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jan 85 pp 13, 14

[By Foreign Affairs Editor David Chen]

[Text] A fast-rising personality in the hierarchy of the Chinese Communist Party is a relatively young leader who is being tipped as a future party general secretary.

Mr Hu Qili (55), whose association with the party began only a year before the People's Republic was founded, has been frequently commended by top leaders, including Mr Deng Xiaoping, Mr Peng Zhen and Mr Hu Yaobang.

In the past few months, he has played an increasingly important part in both party and state matters and has appeared in welcoming parties for prominent foreign visitors, often with the senior vice-premier, Mr Wan Li.

Both the present party general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, and the chairman of the National People's Congress, Mr Peng Zhen, have reportedly told visitors that Mr Hu Qili will one day become the most senior member of the party.

Mr Deng Xiaoping was said to have praised Mr Hu and another younger leader, Mr Wang Zhaoguo, for their "excellent" work.

Mr Hu's immediate tasks, however, are something of a mystery, for since May he has shed the position of director of the party Central Committee's General Office, once the most important of the five departments within the Central Committee, and today still one of the most important.

However, he has retained his post as a member of the powerful party secretariat, and there have been reports that although the present director of the Propaganda Department is still elderly, left-oriented Mr Deng Liqun, much of the workload has fallen on Mr Hu's shoulders.

Like many of the younger leaders, Mr Hu was until recently little known to the outside world and became a public figure only after the overthrow of the gang of four, and especially after Mr Hua Guofeng began to lose his influence in both party and state matters in late 1978.

He was born in 1929 in Yuxian, a city in the northwest Province of Shaanxi.

In 1948, at the age of 19, he joined the party and also became a member of the Communist Youth League.

He followed the party to Peking when the city fell to the People's Liberation Army and was admitted to the Peking University when normality returned, majoring in natural sciences.

Because of his talent and exemplary work in the university, he was seconded to the Central Office of the Communist Youth League before completing his studies and becoming one of a group of assistants to Mr Hu Yaobang, then in his mid-30s.

He rose steadily in both the party and the Communist Youth League, becoming an alternate member of its secretariat. He was also elected chairman of the All-China Students' Federation.

Later, he was posted to Ningxia, Shaanxi's neighboring province, where he held several local party jobs, rising steadily to become a vice-director of the autonomous Government's General Office.

In the years immediately before the cultural revolution, he was posted back to Peking and became a member of the Communist Youth League Secretariat, vice-principal of Qinghua University and a deputy secretary of the university's party committee.

In these positions, he was naturally a major target for Red Guards when they set about the Communist Youth League.

After endless sessions of humiliation, Mr Hu was sent to a correctional institution in Henan Province set up during the cultural revolution for "wayward" party officials.

His political career was halted for more than 10 years and it was only in the late 1970s, when Mr Hu Yaobang was brought back by Mr Deng Xiaoping, that many of the former Communist Youth League members were rehabilitated. Among them was Mr Hu Qili.

His first job after rehabilitation was as party committee secretary and deputy mayor of Tianjin Municipality, one of the three municipalities that enjoy the status of a province under the State Council.

Like the brother-in-law of the later President Liu Shaoqi, Mr Wang Guangying, who distinguished himself in resuscitating the city's commerce, Mr Hu completed a task that today still wins praise among residents—he resolved the problem of water shortage.

When Mr Hua Guofeng gave up his position as chairman of the party and when the party secretariat was resurrected, Mr Hu was seconded from Tianjin to join the secretariat under his erstwhile boss, Mr Hu Yaobang.

When the 12th National Party Congress was convened in September 1982, Mr Hu Qili was elected a member of the Central Committee, a member of the 11-man party secretariat and director of the party Central Committee's General Office.

In the latter two posts, Mr Hu is charged with the task of handling administrative affairs, as well as sharing with other members the job of party decision-making.

It was in his role of the man who executed these decisions that he won accolades from his peers.

At the Second Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee in October 1983, the question of "rectification" of the party--ridding itself of leftist members as well as those who posed an obstacle to the modernization program--was raised and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation was set up.

Mr Hu being was elected vice-chairman. [Sentence as published]

Among the members of that commission was a fellow member of the party Secretariat and director of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, Mr Deng Liqun.

As the drive against ultraleftist concepts got under way, the leftists hit back, cleverly engineering an antiright move.

In the guise of the fight against "spiritual pollution," they organized several sessions to work out strategy both to preserve their influence and attack the pragmatists.

The first victims of their campaign were a senior deputy editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Mr Wang Ruoshui, and the party newspaper's director, Mr Hu Jiwei, who were both sacked.

Other liberal writers also came under attack, as did others outside literary circles.

These activities, it was claimed, were conducted under the direction of the Central Propaganda Department, with its 72-year-old leader, Mr Deng Liqun.

The matter became so serious that the party Secretariat, under Mr Hu Yaobang, drafted a document listing the ill-effects of extending the anti-spiritual pollution campaign.

With that document, Mr Hu and the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, presented their case to Mr Deng Xiaoping, and it was only then that the leftists' influence and plans to attack the pragmatists were checked.

That document, it was again said, was prepared largely under the supervision of Mr Hu Qili.

Mr Deng Liqun was then reported to have made a "self-examination" and offered his resignation a few months later.

However, he was retained as propaganda chief when word began to spread outside China.

With that matter settled, Mr Hu Yaobang made his first visit to a non-communist country. And in his entourage to Tokyo were two relatively young people--Mr Hu Qili and Mr Wang Zhaoguo, the a party Central Committee member and first secretary of the revived Communist Youth League.

Mr Hu was reported to have told Japanese leaders that the younger Mr Hu would most likely succeed him as party General Secretary, and Mr Wang is also a very promising candidate for that post in the future.

In May last year, Mr Wang was named director of the party Central Committee's General Office. There was no word of Mr Hu's new posts, although he was believed to be still holding the party secretariat job.

In July, it became clear that Mr Hu had been looking into propaganda matters and the subject was once again labelled as a fight against spiritual pollution.

Two months later, however, the leftist staged yet another counterattack. In a secret "cultural and literary seminar," under the direction of Mr Deng Liqun and another conservative ideologue, Mr Hu Qiaomu, leftist resumed their attack with a major speech by a deputy director of the department, Mr He Jingzhi.

But the situation soon changed when the party secretariat heard of the seminar.

Mr Deng Xiaoping asked about it, Mr Hu Yaobang gave specific instructions to the seminar, and it was Mr Hu Qili who was at the final session when the same Mr He Jingzhi read the closing speech, completely changing his stance.

Instead of attacking the rightists, the seminar called for a close watch on remnants of ultra-leftist influences.

Although Mr Deng Liqun is still nominally director of the Propaganda Department, it is generally believed that Mr Hu Qili is actually directing and supervising the department.

It is also believed Mr Deng may officially quit his position at the party's national conference later this year, when Mr Hu is expected to be officially named to take over.

That propaganda job may be only one of Mr Hu's new posts.

There have been rumors that he may well join the Politburo as a member when elderly members and those not in line with the current pragmatic policies step down at the national conference.

Mr Hu is not only highly regarded by his mentor, Mr Hu Yaobang. Mr Deng Xiaoping, in a talk with military leaders during a session of the Central Ministry Commission, of which he is chairman, made a special mention of Mr Hu and Mr Wang for their "very good work."

The fact that he chose to praise the two younger leaders in a largely conservative military setting has been interpreted as giving added prestige to the two.

Another top leader, Mr Peng Zhen, leading a National People's Congress delegation to Pyongyang for the North Korean National Day celebrations a year ago, made a special reference to Mr Hu, saying he had "the qualities of a party General Secretary."

In the past 12 months, Mr Hu has been actively involved in many regional matters as well. He made several trips to the south, including visits to the Shumchun special economic zone, preparing for visits by top leaders, including Mr Deng Xiaoping.

In the past few weeks, Mr Hu has made numerous public appearances accompanying the elder vice premier, Mr Wan Li, in receiving foreign guests.

The several references by top Chinese leaders to Mr Hu as a possible future party General Secretary have prompted analysts to examine his possibility.

Mr Hu Yaobang, now 67, will have served one term and part of an earlier term as the top party leader, first as chairman and then as General Secretary when the 13th National Party Congress takes place in 1987.

He will be 69 by then and has already indicated that he may step down.

It would be an excellent example of the leadership's observance of new party rules of stepping down after two consecutive terms of office.

Some analysts, however, believe he may continue until he has served two full terms of 10 years before retiring to an advisory position.

Whatever the case, Mr Hu Qili will be watched closely both on the mainland and by the outside world in the interim period.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DANGEROUS TENDENCY IN SELECTION OF 'THIRD ECHELON' SEEN

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 pp 61-62

[Article by Wu Chia-yu [0702 1367 3842]: "The Way the Third Echelon Is Selected"]

[Text] On the morning of 19 October 1984, when making a speech at a forum of party groupings, nonparty groupings, and well-known personages held by the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang said: "Making the state and the people prosperous, first, depends on correct policies and the enthusiasm of the 1 billion people; second, depends on healthy political life and the full display of the intelligence and wisdom of all the cadres; and third, depends on being full of far-sighted long-range plans, attaching importance to science and education, attaching importance to talents, vigorously promoting up-and-coming first-rate people, and painstakingly cultivating the next generation." He also said: "Our soaring flight in the 1990's depends on the third echelon. Therefore, to be interested in the next generation and to promote up-and-coming first-rate people is the important task of the entire party and the entire nation."

From Hu Yaobang's speech we can get a glimpse of the "long view" of the reform faction in Zhongnanhai, which is: the good establishment of the third echelon is the key to guaranteeing the stability and continuity of Deng's, Hu's, and Zhao's reform of the system; this not only has a bearing on whether China can make a soaring flight in the not too distant future, but also has a bearing on whether the CPC will be able to solve the longstanding, difficult, and big problem of successors, which is a matter of life and death for it.

Looking back on the history of the CPC and on the history of countries of the world in which the communist party is the ruling party, which succession was not a case of "the whisper of the axe in the shadow of a candle"? On which occasion, after the new party chief had ascended the throne, did he not get rid of dissidents and strike out on a newer path than that of his predecessor's policy?

The CPC's current reform is a practice that most enjoys popular support and is the most really effective since the founding of the PRC, and is also the most magnificent feat that is pregnant with hope in modern China. Therefore, for the CPC, which pursues a policy of one-party dictatorship, it is really a task of top priority how well it sets up the third echelon.

## The Pattern of Selecting the Third Echelon

However, from a look at the situation in a recent series of selections of their echelon personnel, one sees that certain tendencies in the ways and methods that have been manifested are worthy of discussion.

Take Shanghai for example. In August Shanghai's two big newspapers, JILFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, carried in succession articles and editorials entitled "We Must Thoroughly Negate the Cultural Revolution," "We Must Thoroughly Negate the Idea of Giving Prominence to Politics," and "We Must Attach Importance to Establishing the Third Echelon." For the Shanghai people, who abhor and hate the old, empty, impractical talk of the "Cultural Revolution," like "give prominence to politics," and "constantly bear in mind class struggle," the fact that a party newspaper could publish such an article "thoroughly negating the idea of giving prominence to politics" naturally encouraged their spirit, and at the same time they cherished very big expectations for the establishment of the third echelon. But, at the beginning of September, work teams dispatched by the Shanghai Municipality CPC Committee suddenly entered and stationed themselves in the bureaus and companies under Shanghai Municipality as well as large factories and enterprises. After the work teams entered and were stationed in the units, it was announced that they had taken over party and government authority, and it was also announced that their purpose in entering and being stationed in the units was to set up new party and government leading groups that embodied the third echelon.

From a look at the work of the work teams in the past 2 months, we see that their criteria for selecting third echelon personnel are: 1) they are between the ages of 30 and 45; 2) they have a college education or higher; and 3) they were not Cultural Revolution rebels. Those who pass through the screen of these three criteria are appointed to official posts based on another "three criteria," which are: 1) length of party standing; 2) size of cadre rank; and 3) specialized skills or knowledge. The entire selection process consists of the work team's looking at personnel files and having individual talks with some personnel behind closed doors, and it is said that this is the best method for selecting the third echelon. Therefore, the revolution concerning China's soaring flight in the 1990's is being quietly completed.

In some units in which the leading groups of the new echelon have already been announced, the masses' response has been cold, disheartened, and a little baffled. Some persons who have really learned specialized skills or knowledge, who are accomplished in scientific research and other fields, who courageously blaze new trails in practice, and who dare to speak and dare to act have not had their names listed as members of the new leading groups; and those who meet the criteria are in the main some mediocrities who are middling and who toe the line. The masses greatly doubt that this "third echelon" will be able to lead the "large military force to capture the stronghold" of urban reform. The masses satirize this "excellent selection method" as: "Wang Zhaoguo + electronic computer = third echelon"; and they taunt the work teams by saying: "the work teams came without a shadow and left without a trace; at top the new echelon has a purpose, but at bottom it has no purpose."

## A Dangerous Tendency Worth Guarding Against

It is not unique, but has its counterpart. On the day of Hu Yaobang's speech, the 19 October RENMIN RIBAO carried a short commentary entitled "The Mass Line?" signed Xu Honghai [1776 1347 3189], which also pointed out a similar question of tendency. This commentary is very short, so I will record it for comparison.

"When selecting the third echelon cadres, a certain social sciences academy had the relevant department invite some comrades to rate those who had been recommended on a hundred-mark system, and they were rated on several tens of big and small items including political quality, theoretical foundation, professional skill, and relations with the masses.

"I think: What is the difference between high and low marks in these tabulated items? In the final analysis, what difference is there between a mark of 87 and a mark of 92 in political quality and theoretical foundation? Is there any other reason behind a high or low mark in the mass relations item? If one departs from actual circumstances, the marks will become insipid, lifeless data that cannot show up problems. The additional factors of the depth of one's contacts on ordinary occasions and the quality of one's sentiments make the process of giving marks even more fortuitous. Even judges, who have had special training and who judge in accordance with strict standards, will make big errors when scoring the performance of a gymnast; who could this be less the case when making an overall evaluation of a comrade?

"When selecting cadres we must take the mass line. But to practice formalism and engage in formal philosophy looks as if we have a lot of faith in the masses, but actually they cannot truly reflect the views of the masses. Can this be called the 'mass line'?"

The abovementioned tendency is the CPC authorities' old leadership style of having blind faith in work teams, appearing to be revolutionary and scientific, or to take the mass line, but negating the ability of the masses to discern persons of outstanding ability and negating the fact that the masses in a democratic election will select reformers who will be able to serve the people's interests. The crux of the problem is: Why has the CPC for a long time negated the role of democratic elections?

The Method of "Measuring and Appraising Ability and Political Character," which No One Dares Compliment

When I was preparing to write this article I saw in the "Today's Talk" short commentary column of the 24 October RENMIN RIBAO a commentary by Yan Zhun [7051 0402] and Cui Wunian [1508 2976 1628] in which the two gentlemen, focusing on Mr Xu Hongwei's views, said that the method of "measuring and appraising ability and political character" should be affirmed. It said that when "measuring and appraising ability and political character," "several tens of cadres and members of the masses who are familiar with the person recommended are asked to evaluate him by marks," and this is "an application of the principles of probability theory and system theory, and draws on the knowledge of statistics and psychology. 'Measuring and appraising ability and political

character' makes a point of integrating the leaders and the masses, and integrating qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis of the cadre himself. Without a doubt this is progress in making the method of selecting cadres democratic, and also makes the mass line scientific."

This is truly a method of "making the mass line scientific" that is hard to compliment! People, society, and reform being so complex, rich and varied, and endlessly changing, the selection of the able and the worthy and the "measuring and appraising of ability and political character," can only fairly well keep their promises and be proved in social practice by means of effective democratic elections and democratic assessments; otherwise, the conclusions and analyses drawn from the computer and the views of the several tens of cadres and members of the masses who are fairly familiar with the person who is recommended will obtain a result that is honored by the world but is really a myth. Wouldn't that be too easy a solution to the questions of reform, successors, and democratization? This is still a side track or dangerous course--not the correct path!

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CPC URGED TO CRITICIZE MAO ZEDONG OPENLY

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 65

[Article by Wu P'ing [2976 1627]: "Why Be Bashful About Criticizing Mao?"]

[Text] In the November (No 85) issue of CHENG MING there was an article entitled "To Thoroughly Negate the Cultural Revolution Mao Must Be Criticized," which contained an extremely obvious truth: to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, Mao Zedong must be thoroughly criticized; if no one dares to touch Mao Zedong, and even protects him, then even if the Cultural Revolution is negated it will not be done "thoroughly." I agree with the analysis made by Li Yu [2621 3788], the writer of the article, and I might as well supplement it a little here, namely that the Chinese communists' thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution is in an awkward position! Does there truly exist in this a difficulty from which they cannot extricate themselves?

The information that the Chinese communists were again strongly negating the Great Cultural Revolution first appeared in the 10 June RENMIN RIBAO. Within a very short time, the newspaper had published no less than 30 articles--commentaries and dispatches--on this subject. This showed that the "thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution" was something out of the ordinary. The impetus for this thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution appeared on the eve of the Third Plenary Session of the Twelfth CPC Central Committee, and obviously was for the purpose of laying a comprehensive groundwork for the beginning of a big reform. We think there is no need to doubt the sincerity of the Chinese communists' thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution.

However, to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, unavoidably the originator of it, Mao Zedong, must be touched upon.

Originally, the matter of distinctly and decisively criticizing Mao Zedong in the "thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution" could have been readily settled, but the Chinese communists were inclined to be unwilling to criticize Mao and, on the contrary, wanted to protect Mao--herein lies the source of the difficulty.

On 27 June, in a speech at an all-PLA meeting of the directors of party consolidation offices in all big units, Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492], deputy Chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, said: "In thoroughly negating the 'Cultural Revolution,' the 'theory of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat' was completely mistaken



and fundamentally deviated from Marxism-Leninism and from Mao Zedong Thought." "The 'Great Cultural Revolution' was the most important form of this 'continuing revolution,' and the 10 years of internal disorder fully proved that this theory was completely mistaken." This way of talking was not thorough.

Everybody knows that the "Theory of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" was precisely Mao Zedong's personal invention and creation. When Mao Zedong was alive he gave tacit approval to the idea that this theory was a major development of Marxism-Leninism by Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, to criticize this theory is actually to criticize Mao, but Yang Shangkun said that this theory "fundamentally deviates from Mao Zedong Thought," and in logic, no matter how you put it, this won't do.

To avoid revealing this big flaw, a dispatch in the 8 August RENMIN RIBAO reported that, when the Liberation Army studies Yang Shangkun's speech and other documents, the relevant passage should be changed to: "The theoretical viewpoint of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' was completely mistaken; it did not conform to Marxism-Leninism and also did not conform to China's reality." "Deviate from Mao Zedong Thought" was not mentioned.

However, in negating the "Cultural Revolution" the suspicion of criticizing Mao cannot be avoided. To get around this difficult question, the 14th August RENMIN RIBAO concocted a clever line: "Although Comrade Mao Zedong bears the main responsible for launching the 'Cultural Revolution,' this overall long-term 'leftist' mistake, he also took some measures to stop or correct some specific mistakes, which played an important role in our party's successful smashing of the 'gang of four.' ...It must be made clear to everybody: the thorough negation of the 'Cultural Revolution' is on no account a negation of Comrade Mao Zedong's great historical exploits." Everybody knows that Mao Zedong's evaluation of the Cultural Revolution was a "seventy-thirty ratio"--70 percent achievements and 30 percent mistakes--and that just before his death he, with the idea that "when one's coffin is covered, one's deserts can be properly judged," decided that the Cultural Revolution was one of the two big "contributions" in his life (the other was that he drove out Chiang Kai-shek). If we measure what Mao Zedong considered the "two big things" he had done, then one big thing was devoid of merit, or at least the merits and demerits were in a fifty-fifty ratio, then what taboo about Mao Zedong is there in today's negation of the Cultural Revolution? Even less do the smashing of the gang of four and the directional, fundamental mistake of the Great Cultural Revolution have anything at all to do with each other, and to cudgel one's brains like this to whitewash Mao Zedong is a waste of one's brains.

For the Chinese communist to want to "thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution" and also save Mao Zedong's face, this is truly a case of "in embarrassing the person it is hard to avoid embarrassing the thing" and makes people feel that it is comical.

Actually, it is better for the Chinese communists to publicly criticize Mao rather than to be bashful about criticizing him, and to appear to be open and aboveboard; otherwise, the negation of the "Cultural Revolution" certainly cannot be "thorough."

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DEVELOPMENTS IN CASE OF RENMIN RIBAO REPORTER, ALLEGED SPY

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 9

[Article by special staff reporter Ch'ang Ch'uan [1603 1557]: "Recent Developments Concerning Liu Binyan and Luo Fu"]

[Text] Liu Binyan Suspends Interviews

"Everybody knows that there are many historical sites in the ancient capital of Xi'an. However, there are some living 'historical sites' that people may not know about."

This was the first sentence in a dispatch by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] and RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Yuan Chungan [5913 2504 0049] published in the 15 February RENMIN RIBAO. What are Xi'an's "living 'historical sites'"? Liu Binyan et al. introduced an example to the readers: "In the workers and staff hospital of the Xi'an Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company (abbreviated to Xi'an Electric Company), a vestige of the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' which ended more than 7 years ago, has been appropriately preserved and left intact." The title of the article by Liu Binyan et al. was: "Dirt Under the White Clothes." After the publication of the article, it caused a sensation in Xi'an and shook the whole country (editor's note: Please see the article entitled "Liu Binyan Sets off News Bomb" in CHENG MING's April issue of this year). The populace applauded, and some persons whom it touched upon were extremely indignant. Not long afterward, a rumor spread that Liu Binyan had been "relieved from his post of reporter." Afterward, Liu Binyan told somebody that he had not been "relieved of his post."

Was there actually a little basis for the rumor? Didn't Liu Binyan receive a little blow?

According to my understanding, Liu Binyan was not relieved of his post but he did suffer a blow. Now, as before, he has not lost any personal freedom. But his situation has become a little poorer. Someone "advised" him to temporarily stop conducting interviews in the name of a RENMIN RIBAO reporter. These days his work is to write on some other things.

This shows that a certain pressure was put on Liu Binyan, and his situation is not very good.

Perhaps some people will say that on 5 October RENMIN RIBAO published a dispatch entitled "The Joy and Sorrow of Self-Dedication" by "staff reporter Liu Binyan," and that doesn't this prove that Liu Binyan has not stopped his interview activities?

However, provided you carefully read this dispatch, paying attention to working out the time that it was written, you will know the exact details. It is precisely this article "Joy and Sorrow" that made people feel a little "joy" at first and then a little "sorrow" later about Liu's situation.

Of course, people do not believe that from now on Liu Binyan will lay down his pen--particularly his "Judge Bao pen" [Bao was an upright official in history known for stressing the dignity of law.]

#### The Real Facts in the "Lo Fu Case" Are Hard To Make Public

One day I was walking with a communist friend along Wangfujing Street. My friend pointed at a man and woman who were getting on in years, were short and slight, and who seemed to be man and wife, and said: "That's Mr and Mrs Lo Fu [5012 1318]!"

I did not recognize Lo Fu, but I was quite interested in the "Lo Fu Spy Case." There are many doubts about this case, and it is obscure.

Not waiting for me to question him closely, my friend said, "I know the real facts about the Lo Fu case." "But," he said firmly and resolutely, "I cannot tell you. I'm sorry."

Knowing that I took this a little unkindly, he at once explained: "The person who told me the real facts exhorted me again and again to 'keep the secret' and not let it out. Otherwise, he and I will immediately..."

Not waiting for him to finish speaking, I nodded my head and smiled to show that I understood.

"However, I can tell you that Lo Fu is absolutely, absolutely not an American spy."

His use of two "absolutely's" made me unable not to believe him "absolutely." He then cited some proofs.

Lo Fu passes his days very well. Mrs Lo recently came to Beijing from Hong Kong, and the couple lead a comfortable life in a "two-person world" in an especially big house. Their presence on Wangfujing Street shows their "whereabouts."

One of Lo Fu's sons, who formerly worked for Hong Kong's CHING-CHI TAO-PAO is now the director of the office in Guangzhou of Hong Kong's Hsin-hung Company. Obviously, he plays the part of one who has connections.

Lo Fu's daughter-in-law, Chou Mi-mi [6650 5778 5778], daughter of Chou Kang-ming [6650 6921 7686], recently left Asia Television to become an associate editor of the orthodox leftist newspaper WEN HUI PAO in Hong Kong.

....

At the end I asked: "Can Lo Fu return to Hong Kong?" The answer was: "When the time comes Hong Kong people can see him--of course not at HSIN WAN-PAO. After the 'Lo Fu case' came up, many cultural figures in Hong Kong spoke well of Lo Fu, and this is something an important official knows. He said: 'He is a talented person who has passed the test!'"

It looks as if Lo Fu's prospects are bright.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHINA SAID TO BE WARY OF JAPAN'S BUSINESS PRACTICES

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 pp 34-35

[Article by Lan Ti'en [5663 1131]: "Behind Sino-Japanese Friendship"]

[Text] One after another Japanese guests come to China and are received by Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Zhao Ziyang. Various kinds of Japanese nongovernmental groups visit China in an endless stream, and in particular 3,000 Japanese youths came to China to take part in this year's National Day celebrations, so there seems to be an upsurge in Sino-Japanese friendship.

However, Chinese who have had dealings with Japan say with one voice: "The Japanese incur small losses but get big gains, and it is not easy to cope with them."

Japan's Automobiles Monopolize China's Automobile Market

China's automobile market is now practically monopolized by Japan. On Hainan Island and in Shenzhen, in Guangzhou, Beijing, Shanghai, and Xiamen, in the number of cars on the streets Japan enjoys an overwhelming superiority. A Japanese businessman once said cockily: "On China's land we will have one Japanese car for each kilometer of road." In order to dump cars on China, Japan has even lowered the price of its cars below cost, and by this means it has won a victory over Europe and America in the competition to sell cars. However, after a car is bought, spare parts are needed for repairs, and in particular the Chinese will constantly repair and use a car even if it is damaged and old. Therefore, the Japanese played a trick by making the parts unusually expensive. A driver told me: I drive a Japanese-made sedan, which is still brand-new, but in a light brush with another car the door was scraped and the glass broke. To get a replacement cost more than 10,000 yuan (Renminbi).

"False Toyota" Appears on Hainan Island

On Hainan Island the Japanese Toyota car sells best. With its superiority over the competition, the news was spread that Toyota would raise the price of its car. The leaders of Hainan Island were very angry, and they warned: "If you raise your price we'll immediately stop buying." Trimming their sails, the Japanese immediately put on smiling faces and explained: "It was only a rumor that we were going to raise the price." Therefore, Toyota did not dare



to raise its price. However, there appeared a "false Toyota." Equipment from old cars or other kinds of cars was pieced together and then sold to customers as Toyota's "Imperial Crown," thereby duping them.

For 3 months, starting in October, Hainan Island has stopped approving car imports and has conducted a reorganization. A Chinese communist leader said: Without exception, in all cases, where the contract deadline for car delivery has passed and the cars have not yet been delivered, we will, without exception, cancel the contract. According to a person in the know: This measure was taken because Toyota cars have recently been delivered without permission, and its purpose is to restrict the dumping of Japanese cars in China and to deal a blow to the swollen arrogance of Japanese businessmen.

#### The Target of Japanese Advertising

What is surprising is that on the street corners of the big cities in China billboards publicizing Japanese products have been set up; also on television there are many advertisements vigorously publicizing Japanese goods. And people know that these products cannot be imported into China as one pleases.

Why do Japanese spend money on these advertisements? When visiting Japan a Chinese delegation raised this question, and the reply was: "We know that at present these things cannot be imported into China, and also know that at present the purchasing power of the Chinese people is limited, but we are fixing our eyes on the young people and children of China, so that they will have a deep impression of Japanese goods and in the future when they have an opportunity they will seek out and buy these goods."

#### The Gujiao Coal Mine Contract

In their dealings with Japan, the most bitter lesson for Chinese is that of Changhai's Baoshan Iron and Steel Works.

Another unhappy affair was the Gujiao Coal Mine contract.

The Gujiao Coal Mine, which is on the outskirts of Taiyuan, signed a contract with Japan under which Japan would supply the mining equipment and for 50 years the coal mined would be sold only to Japan. This arrangement made the responsible persons and the broad masses of workers and staff in this mind indignant. They said: "After 50 years, what use will this mining equipment be? What we will have is a heap of scrap iron!"

#### Incurring Small Losses But Getting Big Gains

In trying to penetrate the faculties of the Chinese cadres who are in power, the Japanese know that these people have power but not money, and also want to modernize their homeland. Therefore, in their constant commercial transactions they invite Chinese cadres to come to Japan. After they arrive in Japan, the Japanese side takes care of their board and lodging, and at the same time gives each one presents, from big ones to small ones: television sets, recorders, refrigerators.... With the Chinese cadres having their playthings,

they are agreeable on other matters. These cadres say: "The playthings are our own things. Doing business and signing contracts is the state's affairs, and taking losses is also the state's affair. What does it have to do with me!" Precisely in this way, the Japanese first take a little loss, but when the time comes to sign contracts they don't make the slightest concession, causing these Chinese bureaucrats to be highly generous at the state's expense. Thus, the Japanese achieve their goal of "taking a small loss but getting a big gain."

Recently, among the "ten thousand-yuan households" in various places of China, some people want to travel abroad. After getting information on this, the Japanese grasped this opportunity by proposing that the members of the "ten thousand-yuan households" go to Japan and that, providing every person pays the 600- to 700-yuan air ticket, all the rest of the expenses will be taken care of by Japan.

After these people go to Japan, they naturally want to buy Japanese goods, and they Japanese use this method to recoup the money they had lost.

If We Sell Products We Don't Sell Equipment; If We Sell Equipment We Don't Sell Technologies

China is most interested in importing the advanced technologies of other countries and studying the advanced technologies of other countries. Therefore, when talking business with foreign countries China always wants to import the production lines of other countries. Japan understands the psychology of the Chinese very well. But Japan's policy is "if we sell products we don't sell equipment; if we sell equipment we don't sell technologies." This is precisely in sharp contradiction with China's requirements.

However, to promote the sales of its commodities to China, Japan adopts the tactic of a "flank attack," namely, "throwing out a bait, and making a feint to the east while attacking in the west." When conducting talks with China, Japan talks a lot about the question of China's importing production lines, a topic which greatly interests the Chinese. Afterward the Japanese slowly become accustomed to talking with their adversary, and to promote the sales of Japanese goods to the other side they want the other side to first buy a batch of Japanese products, and then gradually purchase production lines. After the other side buys the Japanese products, the Japanese talk endlessly about production lines, but without result. Under extremely favorable circumstances, Japan may also sell production lines but it will still keep the technology for the key part a secret from China. The Donghai Radio Factory in Tianjin purchased a Japanese production line for written language facsimile printers, but Japan was unwilling to provide the circuit diagram for the facsimile printer, so that you are never able to get away from the Japanese master worker!

Japanese Businessmen Engage in a Lot of Economic Intelligence Activities

Currently, half of the offices of foreign firms in Beijing are Japanese. The Japanese of these organizations are not busy with business but busy investigating and studying the Chinese market and gathering information on it. The

understanding of the Chinese market by the Japanese is truly astonishing. To cite an example: Japan knew that three-wheel small trucks were to be prohibited from driving on the streets of Beijing Municipality. Therefore, they immediately sent this information to Japanese motor car dealers. They then immediately studied a countermeasure, and produced a large number of dual-purpose passenger and goods minicars for driving in Beijing and by this means filled this gap. Therefore, this 1.2- to 1.7-ton minicar has found a ready market in Beijing and even in the whole country.

Many foreign businessmen do business in Beijing. In no matter what talks are being held, provided they have enough time the Japanese businessmen will obtain information and from it meddle and sabotage the talks, so that the other party is defeated in the transaction and Japan takes his place.

The Japanese also constantly steal various kinds of technological information from China. The world market for China's cloisonne is very good, and every year China earns a lot of foreign exchange from it. The technology for the production of cloisonne has always been kept secret by China. However, the Japanese did everything they could and finally stole the technological secret of China's production of cloisonne. They then improved it and produced a cloisonne better than China's and seized China's world market, making China extremely vexed.

#### Trying To Control China

Dalian City, the northernmost of the 14 cities China has newly opened to the outside world, is in what used to be "Manchukuo," and the Japanese are extremely familiar with information about it. Almost all the plans and construction projects for the city are being handled by Japan.

Japan once ruled Hainan Island, the southernmost part of China, and drools with envy at its rich natural resources. It is said that Japan is crying to take charge of the construction plan for Hainan Island.

In the central city of Xi'an, there are many places of historical interest and scenic beauty, second only to Beijing. This city attaches much importance to tourism and plans to build a series of hotels and guesthouses. Japan is prepared to invest in two guesthouses, but has proposed harsh terms: All of the construction of hotels and restaurants and the development of tourism in the city are to be planned and approved by the Japanese. This arrogant attitude, which completely disregards China's sovereignty, is highly resented by the relevant responsible persons in Xi'an City.

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It is said that the Chinese leaders, while attaching importance to friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples, have heightened their vigilance about certain ways the Japanese businessmen do things. A circular notice issued internally stresses turning to Europe to diversify China's market so that it will not be controlled by one country. Obviously, China is wise to do this, because the lesson of the "excessive dependence" of the 1950's was too deep and too bitter.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

COMMENTARY ON EVALUATION OF WRITER BA JIN

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 pp 68-70

[Article by Huai Ping ]2037 0393]: "Looking at Ba Jin From Hong Kong's 'Ba Jin Craze'"

[Text] On 16 October, the famous Chinese writer Ba Jin [1572 6855] came to Hong Kong to receive an honorary doctorate in philosophy awarded to him by Hong Kong's Chinese University. From that day until 3 November, when he left Hong Kong, there was set off in Hong Kong's cultural circles a "Ba Jin craze," and every day newspapers carried news and articles about him; right up to 17 and 18 November, individual newspapers were still carrying this kind of article, and also the place Ba Jin has in the minds of Hong Kong cultural figures.

What kind of person is Ba Jin in the minds of Hong Kong people? Here we will first look at two representative views.

The Chinese University's Encomium

Ch'en Fang-cheng [7115 2455 2973], secretary general of the Chinese University, on 18 October, at the university's 27th ceremony to award honorary and higher degrees, read out the encomium awarding Ba Jin an honorary doctorate of literature. This encomium could represent the views on Ba Jin of a majority of the Hong Kong people. The encomium was divided into three parts: the first part concerned Ba Jin before the Chinese communists founded their state; the second part was the period after the founding of the PRC to the "Cultural Revolution"; and the third part was after the "Cultural Revolution" began.

Concerning Ba Jin before the founding of the PRC, the ecomium said: "The large number of Ba Jin's novels not only were deeply welcomed by the broad masses of readers, but also extremely few writers could match the shock and sympathetic response he evoked among students and intellectuals. This was because of his straightforward pointed pen and the passionate feelings he revealed everywhere, but it was even more because what he wrote was exactly what they were agitatedly seeking--away out of the collapsing old system--and in a society that was obviously becoming more and more irrational they angrily sought a bright voice. Therefore, in what he created from his explorations of human life what he was pursuing was truth, but in the highest realm, in the final analysis, truth and beauty cannot be separated; 'Family,' Garden of Rest,' and 'Cold Night' are particularly moving, and I think they are in that realm."

With regard to his works in the period after the founding of the PRC up to the "Cultural Revolution," the encomium's evaluation was: "After New China was founded, Ba Jin obtained a revered position (note: below we will touch briefly on Ba Jin's official title)....At the same time, he did not stop writing, and he continued to publish many short stories, miscellanies, and translated works. However, it was not easy to turn around 'a pen used to writing about darkness and suffering to writing about new people and new things, and extolling the people's victories and happiness.' Although he enthusiastically went many times to mines, rural areas, and military units to understand the new life of the workers, peasants, and soldiers, he was really too busy with the activities of his post, so he always felt there was not enough contact and what he learned through personal experience was inadequate, and therefore his works were not as rich as they were previously."

With regard to his works after the "Cultural Revolution" began, the view of the encomium was: "Ba Jin was staunch; in the long 10 years of suffering humiliation and being silenced he did not give up. Not only did he not give up, but from his self-reflection and explorations he reestablished his confidence and regained his nerve. Not long after the Cultural Revolution was over, he picked up his pen and denounced the darkness and savage acts of that 10-year period, profoundly analyzed his own behavior, analyzed the causes that produced these phenomena, and appealed to everybody to speak the truth, to face the traumas and mistakes, and to be determined and courageous in struggling for justice and legal rights." His "Suixiang Lu" and "Reminences of Creations," both published after 1979, were Ba Jin's "words from the lungs written in blood and tears and a call of conscience through a bitter lesson." "Boldness, boldness, always boldness!" This celebrated dictum of the French revolutionary Danton is a portraiture of Ba Jin's unbending struggle all his life.

It was mainly for the reason of the third point that the Chinese University awarded Ba Jin an honorary doctorate of literature. If Ba Jin's behavior after the "Cultural Revolution" began had been like that of the "wind faction" writer Zang Kejia [5258 0460 1367], namely, constantly following the way the political wind blew and being an accomplice in trampling on the flowers of literature and art, he probably would not have got this honor. This is also the reason for the "Ba Jin craze" in Hong Kong today--sometimes readers respect a writer's character more than his works.

#### Unexpected Criticism

However, not all Hong Kong people held the same view as that of the encomium of the Chinese University's secretary general. On 26 October, a certain large newspaper in Hong Kong published an after-thought on the encomium, which did not endorse the view that Ba Jin was "staunch" and "did not give up" during the "Cultural Revolution." The writer quoted Ba Jin's words in his article "Again Discussing the Telling of Truth"; "In 1958, when a big wind of boasting was blowing..I also followed others in telling lies and boasting. In 1956 I had published essays encouraging people 'to think independently,' but after the second year of the movement began several of my acquaintances were cast to the ground, and I also 'threw away my armor and helmet' and surrendered, taking these random written thoughts to be unpardonable crimes; it is not a falsehood



to say that this was shameful...I passed my days in listening to lies and telling lies, at first to 'transform' myself and later to save myself." After quoting this, the writer countered with the question: "Ba Jin saw 'several acquaintances oast to the ground' and then he 'threw away his armor and helmet' and crossed over to the false, big, and empty' faction for fear of being 'cast down'; was this the highest manifestation of 'moral courage'?" This article also cited Ba Jin's words of praise for Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng in his "The Second Liberation," published in May 1977: "Chairman Hua's heart and the people's hearts beat as one. Since the smashing of the 'gang of four' more than half a year ago, Chairman Hua has taken charge of every important matter, and which one has he not handled in keeping with the people's aspirations? Which one was not the desire from morning to night of the 800 million people? Our much respected and beloved heroic people, under the great banner of Chairman Mao and united as one under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, are striding forward with the strength of an avalanche." The writer then made this criticism: These words and expressions "in the bright mirror of history revealed the true features of the 'brave words' of the 'false, big, and empty.' Now that 'Chairman Hua' has lost power and influence, does Ba Jin still have the 'courage' to publish that kind of political view? Not what 'Chairman Deng' has passed judgement on Mao Zedong's merits and demerits, Ba Jin has the 'courage' to compare the 'great leader and teacher Mao Zedong' with the Emperor Gao Zong of the Song Dynasty, who cruelly oppressed virtuous persons! What is praiseworthy about this?" With regard to the encomium's approval of Ba Jin's courageous "self-reflection" and "exploration" and his "profound analysis of himself," the article raised an objection, maintaining that "this Chinese communist writer did not courageously rebuke himself", and contrasted him with Guo Moruo, saying that "Guo Moruo was never ashamed to rebuke himself."

#### Looking at Ba Jin's Words and Deeds Historically

When the "Ba Jin craze" was sweeping Hong Kong, I paid attention to the above-mentioned two diametrically opposed views. I think that, although the evaluation of Ba Jin in the Chinese University's encomium, generally speaking, tallied with the facts, there were parts in it that overstated the case. For example, the encomium's looking back on Ba Jin's "unbending struggle all his life" and his "boldness, boldness, always boldness!" and its extolling of his "incomparably suitable portrayals," are like this. Actually, from the time of the Chinese communists' founding of their state (particularly the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution") to before he wrote "Suixiang Lu" in 1979, Ba Jin was not "bold." In "Future" (the fifth article in the "Telling the Truth" series), Ba Jin says: "Not long ago I arranged my selected works and looked over the majority of my works, and what amazed me was that in the period from 1950 to 1966 I had written so many brave words and painted so many beautiful pictures." ("Telling the Truth," p 127) In "Scoop Out a Handful," he said: "I took part in I don't know how many 'movements,' but as one movement followed another the word 'fear' was deeply etched in my heart. The result was that I did everything to protect myself, saying one thing one day and another thing the next day. What kind of a writer was this? Naturally, I couldn't write a thing." ("Sickbed Selections," p 43) The abovementioned quotes prove that Ba Jin was not "always bold." However, I do not endorse the view that Ba Jin is a shameless person who sings the praises of those in power, speaks "brave words," and "never rebukes himself."

I often feel regret that for more than 30 years the great majority of the writers on the Chinese mainland lacked the courage to make a stand against those in power. However, if we put ourselves in the position of these writers, we should not blame them too much, because they were under a tyrannical rule that was "unprecedented in history," both Chinese and foreign, ancient and modern, and they not only did not have the freedom to speak, they also did not have the freedom not to speak. Just think: What would happen if, under the rule of a manmade "deity," you did not sing his praises and speak "brave words" that were "false, big, and empty"? If they did not do this, they would suffer endless persecution--and then there were their family members. On this point, in "Speaking the Truth" Ba Jin has a deeply felt self-vindication: "At first I sincerely admitted my guilt and was seriously dealt with; later I was forced to echo the views of others, and I racked my brains to write more than a hundred 'ideological reports.' I did not care about protecting myself. What I constantly bore in mind was my wife and children, and I could not implicate them." Of course, Ba Jin also knew that by acting this way, "there was a ready market for lies, and people who told lies were able to rise step by step..." and slaughter the populace. Therefore, Ba Jin was guiltless. In fact, in this special historical environment, can we be overcritical of China's writers? If we deliberately look over what was said in these more than 30 years, or the articles of the writers on the mainland that in a little earlier time died a natural death, we may well ask: which one did not say some things that now look extremely absurd? It would be very unwarranted to criticize and speak sarcastically of the writers for this. How can we demand that they had to scathingly denounce those in power out of a sense of justice? This is something that only writers in Hong Kong or abroad could do; if Ba Jin had done so, would he be alive today? Ba Jin long ago in his later "self-reflections" and "explorations" criticized and negated his past "false, big, and empty" writings, so there is even less reason to attack him for the rest of his writings, which were a little inferior. It must be borne in mind that "no gold is pure and no man is perfect."

Next, I cannot agree with the view that equates Ba Jin's "self-reflections" and "explorations" with Guo Moruo's constant "self-criticisms." I do not put the two on a par because there is a substantive difference between them. Guo Moruo constantly made "self-criticisms" and roundly cursed himself without blushing with shame in order to ingratiate himself with the persons in power; Ba Jin is now making "self-reflections and explorations" in order that he will not again follow the same old disastrous road and that the populace will not have to endure hardships in the future, and they are words from the bottom of his heart permeated with blood and tears. In "Myself and Literature" he said: "I think like this: If I do not make a summing-up of this 10-year tragic life, and, beginning with a thorough appraisal of myself, become clear about things that occurred at that time, then one day perhaps the situation will change and I will become hypnotized again and without cause or reason turn into another person. This would be terrible, and this summing up is a spiritual debt that I must discharge soon." This runs completely counter to the official policy put forward in the spring of 1980 calling on writers to be "forward looking" and to write less about the remaining scars. "Even if the CPC recently raised the proposition that the 'Cultural Revolution' must be thoroughly negated, once there are too many works that truly and profoundly

portray the social darkness as well as the inhuman life of the populace at that time, there will be interference." Ba Jin and Guo Moruo cannot be mentioned in the same breath. This is made evident by the fact that, with regard to the many literary and art criticism movements initiated against the "King of the Left" in the past several years, Ba Jin has been silent or, choosing his words carefully, has expressed a passive resistance to them. If one doesn't understand this point, one cannot talk about completely understanding Ba Jin.

In brief, to evaluate Ba Jin in isolation and by simple analogies is not to be taken as authoritative, and to look at Ba Jin from an historical and developing perspective is best.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

STUDENTS MAY POSTPONE RETURN--New regulation of the Ministry of Education of the State Council: Students who have gone abroad at public expense may extend their residence abroad. Under this regulation, if students studying abroad have economic guarantees from their family members, they may extend their residence and studies abroad. Some students who have found work abroad may work there and postpone their return to China. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 74] 9727

CHINA'S TOURIST INDUSTRY--Hu Yaobang attaches extreme importance to China's tourist trade. He has told the relevant departments to vigorously develop this smokeless industry. He said: Except for prostitution and gambling, all activities for entertainment or relaxation may be practiced. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 74] 9727

DENG IS A FEUDALIST--Not long ago Nie Gannu [549 4802 1722] had an article published in a periodical in which he discussed the characters in the story "Dream of the Red Chamber," saying that Jia Baoyu's resistance to Madame Jia was only a case of a small feudalist resisting a big feudalist. People think that this sentence is of immediate significance, because Deng Xiaoping's opposition to Mao Zedong is also a case of a small feudalist opposing a big feudalist. Some people think that Nie Gannu has not knuckled under to influential officials, has not "sung their virtues," and that, therefore, after his death he will be very highly evaluated. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 74] 9727

ART CONGRESS DELEGATES--Of the more than 1,000 representatives at Shanghai Municipality's Third Congress of Literature and Art Workers, 2.2 percent of the representatives were under 30 years old and 37 percent under 50. There were 74 members of the congress' preparatory committee, and only 3 of them were under 50, and only 8 were between 40 and 50. Qiu Ruimin [6726 3843 2404], a member of the preparatory committee, said with deep feeling: "The Congress of Literature and Art Workers should have more youths participating. Art must not become decrepit, and it needs the younger generation to carry on, open up, and develop it." Song Chong [1345 1504] said: I already feel I am too old, and I have white hair, but society still calls us the "young directors." "We can no longer practice the system of 'ten years a daughter-in-law, ten years a mother-in-law.' If we handle things in this way, it will take 50 years' time to replace the congress representatives. This would delay our cause." [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 74] 9727

INTERNAL NEWS NOTES --Because North Korea practices a policy of closing the country to international intercourse, its economy has stagnated. China's experience in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world has greatly enlightened Kim Il-song, and North Korea has decided to also put this policy into practice.

Although Vietnam is antagonistic to China, it pays a good deal of attention to China's economy. It is reported that Vietnam is preparing to set up a special economic zone in the Tien Giang area in the southern part of Vietnam, and to put into practice the policy of opening to the outside world.

West Germany's Kohl recently visited China and promised that West Germany would receive 3,000 more Chinese students.

Many countries think that taking in more Chinese students is the best investment and that its economic benefits will manifest themselves in the future.  
[Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 86, Dec 84 p 74] 9727

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